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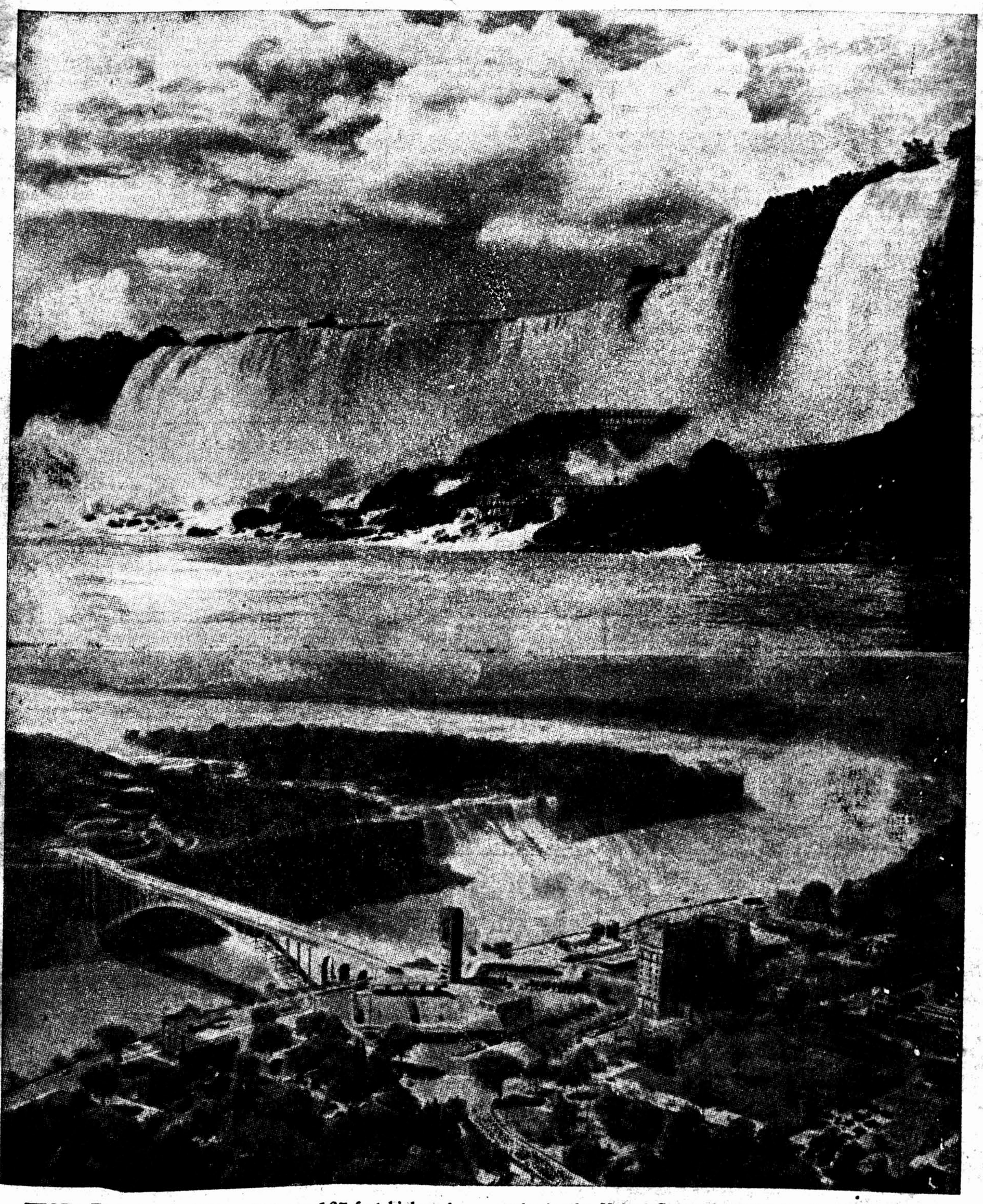
BENEFACTOR OF TWO COUNTRIES



TOP: The Niagara Falls which are 167 feet high and have the greatest flow of water of any falls on the North American Continent, provide electrical power for adjoining areas in both U. S. and Canada. This air view (lower picture) shows Niagara Falls and the riverside parks in the United States and Canada. In the centre is the American Falls and at the right the Canadian Falls. In the foreground is Queen Victoria Park, Canada, connected by the new Rainbow Bridge with the city of Niagara Falls, New York.

ALL AFRICA AFLAME

SEE PAGE 5

Fault-Finding Habit

BY PROF. L. R. SHUKLA

NOTHING is gained by discovering other persons' faults or exposing their weaknesses, but much is lost. Where there is an eagerness to find faults in others, there is no love.

The more we dwell upon others' vices, the more they become rooted in our own souls. By infection we catch other people's faults as well as their virtues. A man is just what he constantly thinks of. If he thinks of other men's virtues, he is likely to be virtuous himself; if, on the other hand, he thinks of their vices, he tends to be vicious.

The fault-finding mentality is a kind of projection. "People who possess some fault or deficiency", says Hart, "of which they are ashamed are notoriously intolerant of that same fault or deficiency in others". He explains it thus: "The fault constitutes a complex which is repugnant to the personality as a whole, and its presence would, therefore, be naturally bad to that particular form of conflict which is known as self-reproach. The personality avoids this conflict, however, by projecting the offending complex on to some other person, where it can be efficiently rebuked without the painful emotion which inevitably accompanies the recognition of deficiences in ourselves.

"That is to say, the personality reacts to the repugnant complex by exaggeratedly reproaching the same facts in other people, thereby concealing the skeleton in its own cupboard. The more comfortable expedient of rebuking one's neighbour is substituted for the unpleasant experience of self-reproach. The biological function served by projection is, therefore, the same as in all other varieties of repression, the avoidance of conflict and the attainment of a superficial peace of mind."

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Projection is a kind of insanity. Projection enables a man to live in self-complacency. He thinks himself to be a superior being. Others see his faults but he remains ignorant of them. But he cannot remain happy for long. He begins to suffer from "delusions of reference". His guilty conscience sees persons reproaching him or talking ill of him everywhere.

A good example of delusion of persecution is to be found in the old maid's insanity, cited by Hart. "An unmarried lady of considerable age, and of blameless reputation, begins to complain of the undesirable attentions to which she is subjected by some male acquaintance. She explains that the man is anxious to marry her, and persistently follows her about. Finally certain trifling incidents lead her to believe that he is scheming to abduct her by force, and on the strength of this she perhaps writes him an indignant letter, or lodges a complaint with the police. Investigation follows, and it is found that the man is not only entirely innocent of the charges levelled against him, but that he has never expressed the least interest in the lady, and is probably hardly aware of her existence."

From what has been said above, it is clear that the mentality which makes us brood on other men's faults is a form of insanity from which we have to free ourselves as early as possible. If this mentality continues, one begins to have hallucinations and delusions wherein one is oppressed by imaginary persecutors. When a person gets into the frame of mind when he takes a morbid interest in picking holes in others' garments, he should set himself to self-examination. The mote he sees in another man's eye is very often a device to forget the beam present in his own. The beam goes on developing so long as his attention is engaged with another's defects. In order to stop it he has to direct the searchlight of his consciousness inward.

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A person can never improve himself by knowing other men's faults; he can improve himself only by knowing his own faults. The duty of each man is first to improve himself, it is only secondarily that he is concerned with his neighbour's improvement. As Stevenson said: "The one person whom I

(Continued on Page 20, Col. 4)

WEEK-END FUN

A man had an attack of pneumonia, and a doctor was called in. After an examination the doctor said: "You are a musician, I think, and play a wind instrument?"

"Yes."

"That explains everything. There's a distinct straining of the lungs, and the larynx is inflamed as though by some abnormal pressure. What instrument do you play?"

The concertina."

* * *

A mother hen, experiencing difficulty in keeping a headstrong chick in order, declared: "If your Dad could see you now he'd turn in his gravy."

* * *

A shop assistant was in the act of proposing.

"Remember," he said, "this is the last day of this astounding offer."

* * *

"My dear, he reeks of money."

"Ah, my favourite perfume."

* * *

He was a believer in the uplifting effect of the drama, and now that he had met his twin soul, what could be more natural than that he should take her to "Othello", to be similarly inspired? And she was. The scene of Desdemona's death beneath the pillow moved her profoundly, as he had expected.

"That reminds me!" she exclaimed. "I must get some loose covers for the cushions in my sitting-room!"

* * *

After Sunday morning service a woman stayed to chat with a friend, leaving her purse on the seat. When she returned it was gone, but she quickly found it in the possession of the vicar.

"I thought I had better hold it," he said. "You must remember there are some in the congregation so simple that they might consider it an answer to a prayer."

* * *

"My dear," said the fond mother earnestly, "I can't think why you don't get on with your husband. He's all right in his way."

"Yes, I know, mother," said her daughter, "but he's always in mine."

* * *

"Probably the greatest man who ever lived was Skinner—broad-minded, big-hearted, brilliant—yet he died with all his talents unsuspected."

"How did you come to find out about him?"

"I married his widow."

* * *

A young man in hospital had received many kindnesses from a woman visitor, who asked him one day if there was anything she could send him to while away the long hours of his convalescence. He replied that he would like to have a gramophone record of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata."

Some days later he was astonished to receive a letter which read: "I have got you a record of Frank Sinatra singing 'Moonlight,' but nobody seems to have heard of Bert Hoven's band!"

* * *

Smith and Green were at a dance. "Let me give you a word of advice," said Green. "It isn't safe to dance with that blonde over there. Her husband's got a title."

Smith sniffed contemptuously. "Titles mean nothing to me," he declared.

"Oh, don't they? Well, this one's a boxing title!"

* * *

For many generations a reading of 'The Little Match Girl' by Hans Christian Andersen has been guaranteed to move audiences (of the proper age group) to tears. Now, however, a certain teacher has lost some faith in it. As she finished the story recently, one composed five-year-ols shrugged her small shoulders and asked, "Well, why didn't she get Social Security or unemployment pay or something like that?"

* * *

When I was ill recently, a kind neighbour came in to help. When the children became too trying, she tried to quiet them by saying, "Your mother won't love you if you're naughty."

This was the reply she got: "Mama doesn't always like us, but she always loves us, no matter how bad we are."

The class was studying Africa and when the teacher asked how ivory is used, one small boy excitedly held up his hand. "Most ivory," he said, "is used for soap."

* * *

A nine-year-old on a radio programme was asked if he had any sisters or brothers. "No," he answered, "You see, I'm single."

* * *

As regularly as the quakenasps turned to gorgeous gold on the slopes of the Rockies, Elmer Endsley, who lived in Foothillville, would buy a big game license, three quarts of Old Glow, two gallons of radiator alcohol for his Model A hunting hack and head for the heights.

He had his usual luck this year, He had managed to explode his gasoline camp stove, accidentally dropped his last quart of Old Glow on a rock, and was driving home, empty-handed, when a big buck started across the road just ahead of him—and got his white tail bumper bumped. The angry deer whirled and rammed his antlers into the radiator, puncturing it. Hot and sickening rose fumes of alcoholic content. The deer freed himself and wobbled away. Elmer grabbed his rifle and fired.

Just then Bert Glockner, owner of the Foothillville Courier, got out of his car and exclaimed, "Gad! They talk about man-biting-dog making news. What a headline this will make: 'Sober Hunter Kills Drunken Deer!'"

Hungry, exhausted and frightened, the man wearing hunting togs dropped the rifle he had been dragging, stumbled forward, threw his arms about the man who had emerged from a patch of timber, and cried, "Thank heaven, mister! I've been lost for two days—and am I glad to see you!"

"What are you so glad about?" mumbled the other. "I've been lost a week!"

* * *

A man who had been stopping at a fashionable hotel was paying his bill. He looked up at the girl cashier and asked what it was she had around her neck.

"A ribbon, of course." she answered. "Why?"

"Well," he replied, "everything else around here is so high that I thought perhaps it was your garter."

* * *

A woman entered a post office after 8 p. m. and wanted to send a telegram. The clerk told her that the delivery office was closed and that it could not be delivered. The woman, indignant, said it ought to be delivered as the post office was quite near.

"How near?" asked the clerk.

"About five miles as the crow flies," the woman replied.

To which the clerk retorted: "I'm sorry, madam, but we do not deliver by crow after 8 p.m."

* * *

"When we were first married I used to wake my husband every morning with a kiss!"

"And now?"

"After three months he bought himself an alarm clock."

'WHERE THERE'S SMOKE—'

The Chicago Sun-Time

DOES THE MOON MAKE YOU GIDDY?

IN a recent court case it was said that a man changed his character completely when the moon was high. For years scientists have been making discoveries about the influence of moonlight, on men and women, and some doctors believe that the moon, across a distance of 238,000 miles, can affeect the vital fluids in the cavities of the human brain and spine.

At a Chester inquest some years ago a woman witness declared that when the moon is full it has a tendency to make some women giddy. It was suggested that a woman who received fatal injuries when she fell while horse-riding might have come under the moon's influence.

A doctor made the strange discovery that more babies are born at the time of full moon than at any other time. He investigated 25,000 cases. It is also known that when the moon is shining, human emotions are at their highest point. Lovers know that well enough!

A sea captain told the writer that moonlight can twist a man's face out of shape if it shines on him while he sleeps. It is known that in the West Indies a Negro has sometimes risen in the morning after sleeping out of doors in the moonlight to find one side of his face distorted. In one instance it took a man some months to recover from the effects of this "moonblow" as he called it.

In some country districts of Britain you can still find old people who declare that meat exposed to the moonlight quickly becomes putrid, while starch is turned into sugar crystals. There is a sea-urchin living in the Gulf of Suez which lays its eggs "by the moon." When the moon is full it spawns; then there is no moon it becomes inactive.

A farmer one morning found several of his calves dead; their bodies were much swollen and he sent for a veterinary surgeon, feeling sure that they must have eaten something poisonous. The surgeon, after examining the bodies, gave an extraordinary explanation. He said that the brightness of the moon on the previous night had deceived the cows at 3 a.m. into thinking that daylight had come. They got up, had a good feed of dew-soaked grass, and then fed their calves. The milk caused fermentation and swelling and the calves died.

Fireballs From The Sky

BY JOEL RALEIGH

TO PILOTS FLYING WESTERLY at 7,000 feet, the thing resembled a colossal Roman candle as it broke into two sections, disintegrated, and spat fire across the vast heavens. To those on the ground, the invader from on high turned night into daylight, and its sound was that of mighty, rumbling freight trains, writes the author in 'Coronet'.

Strangely, few of the Seattle residents, routed from their beds by the terrifying series of blasts in the small hours of last May 11th, identified the great concussions with an atomic assault. Yet an atomic assault would have borne less peril.

For the huge meteor which penetrated the lower atmosphere of the earth exploded at less than 8,000 feet. Had it come a little closer, said Prof. Fred L. Whipple, noted Harvard astronomer, it would have erased Seattle and its 500,000 inhabitants.

"A big enough meteor can cause more damage than several atom bombs," the professor added.

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Yet on the night of February 9, 1913, not one, but from 200 to 400 fireballs, advancing in orderly procession, aimed almost directly at the heart of New York City.

On that date, slightly past 7 p.m. Mountain Time, the wintry night over Saskatchewan, Canada, was fairly clear. Out of the northwest sky, there suddenly appeared to startled observers at farms and villages a fiery, red body drawing nearer at ferocious speed, trailing a vast tail. In seconds the countryside was bathed in an eerie, crimson reflection.

●

A crumping sound was heard from afar, and this rapidly changed to a muttering and grumbling—then to a thunderous din which seemed to fill the earth and sky.

Meanwhile, the sky light fanned out and burst into a dazzling spread of yellows, merging into oranges, crimsons and furnacelike reds. The din was punctuated with spaced, hurtling sounds as though thousands of express trains were crashing by overhead on a trestle.

Then into view, travelling at a rate estimated at 18,000 to 36,000 miles per hour, there came a steady parade of fireballs, each with a huge, trailing slip stream that crimsoned the sky far to the Northwest.

Remarkably, except for the first fireball which exploded, the others came on in almost perfect and majestic formation, as though fired by some giant cannon.

Meanwhile, the earth was turning. The fireballs, first noted in Saskatchewan, probably came out of the Canadian Rockies after crossing the Pacific at about the 60th Parallel. They were at the 54th Parallel when they soared over Canada and streaked south-easterly, plunging ever diagonally at New York City.

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A few minutes later, just after 8 p.m., Central Standard Time, the awesome procession whizzed over Lake Superior.

Incredibly, except for later reports in specialized scientific publications, the American and Canadian press made no mention of the celestial display.

At a speed of perhaps 10 miles a second, the juggernaut thundered over Lake Michigan and the northern regions of Michigan, still plunging in the direction of New York City. As the fireballs soared through the sky, the earth continued to turn in its orbit.

New York City at 9.15 P.M. had cloudy weather. The time zone has changed, so only five or ten minutes have elapsed since the Saskatchewan appearance. And because it was a Sunday night, the town shut up early. Thus, when the overhead colossus passed a few miles south of New York City,

(Continued from Page 21 Col. 5)

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Folk Dances Of Saurashtra

PADHARA NRITYA WON ENCOMIUMS AT DELHI

BY HARKANT SHUKLA

ALTHOUGH the urban Saurashtra under the impact of modern times, has almost lost all its ancient artistic glory, rural Saurashtra still claims to be the preserver of the rich treasure of folk music and dancing known for their high artistic qualities.

While fine arts like music, painting, sculpture etc, found cosy quarters in the royal palaces and mansions under the patronage of feudal lords and rich people in Saurashtra, folk arts took their own course of development spreading joy and cheerfulness in the otherwise hard and monotonous lives of the rural folks. Shorn of all artifices and artificialities of the urban civilisation, folk art represents the expression of joy and innermost spirit of pastoral life which is always hard but healthy, crude but simple and unsophisticated but innocent. It was Washington Irving who remarked that, "the character of a people is often to be learnt from their amusements, for in the hour of mirth, the mind is unrestrained and takes its natural bent."

Most of the art traditions in Saurashtra trace their origin to the times of Lord Krishna who ruled in Saurashtra for a period of nearly hundred years. Being an artist himself, he has hardly left any art tradition which does not bear an imprint of his colourful personality. It is said that the palaces of Krishna always resounded with the ardent strains of music and tripping measure of dances. Sangit Ratnakar, written by Sarangdev, in the latter half of the thirteenth century alludes in Chapter VII on Dancing to a form of Lasya Nritya popularised in Saurashtra by Usha, the daughter-in-law of Lord Krishna. It mentions, 'inter alia', how Shiva initiated his deciple Tandu into his own vigorous Tandav dance and taught his consort Parvati the tender Lasya dance, and how Parvati taught it to Usha, who, in turn taught it to the Gopis of Dwaraka and they popularised it among the maidens of Saurashtra.

GARBA NRITYA

The Lasya Nritya popularised by Usha is still preserved by the maidens of Saurashtra in the form of Garba Nritya. Vasant Panchmi—heralding the advent of spring, Holi—the festival of colours, Navratra and Sharad Purnima are some of the festive occasions when they perform this form of dancing. Garba is a dance in which ladies and girls move in a circle singing in chorous generally the lyrics in praise of Krishna. They maintain rhythm by clapping of hands and keep time by steps also. The favourite accompanying instrument is Dhol.

DANDIYA RAS

While Usha popularised a form of Lasya Nritya, Lord Krishna has handed over the heritage of Dandiya Ras to Saurashtra. The original form of this dancing was Raslila of Lord Krishna famous all over India. Originally this was a mixed gathering, where Gopis also participated. Jaydev, the greatest lyricist of India gives a very fine description in one of his immortal compositions: "The sky-cloud (coloured) Krishna, the Lord and the beloved of the fair maidens of Bridavan, played soft, entrancing melodies on his Murli. The peacock feather of his crown slightly inclined to the left, waved in the breeze. He wore a simple gold-coloured cloth round his waist and on his back was set off by a beautiful garland of flowers. He danced the Raslila and he danced so quickly that everyone of the Gopis seemed to think that he was by her side." Such is the origin and tradition of this Ras. The folk dance of Dandiya Ras is by itself very simple and is performed by a group of youths who move in a circle to measured steps marking time by small sticks called Dandiya in their hands and they also sing in chorus accompanied by Dhol or Tabla, cymbals and Sanai etc. The circle of the Ras group is two-deep, each player in the outer ring having his partner in the inner ring. As they move round after striking with their respective sticks, the inner partner changes. Thus every outer player meets and plays with an inner player. As the dance proceeds, the rhythm and time measure increase and reach a very high pitch and the whole form becomes a thrilling experience to the spectators and delightful to the dancer himself.

TIPPANI NRITYA

Although most of the dance forms are connected with Krishna's episodes of life, there are some dance forms which typically represent a communal activity and a functional aspect. Such activity is clearly visible in the Tippani Nritya performed by the Kharva ladies of Veraval, a port near Somnath, the famous shrine. They are labourers who, while any house is under construction beat the floor into a concrete one with thick sticks. This is, in Gujarati, called "Dhrabo".

They sing in unision to the accompaniment of a Dhol and cymbals keeping the time-measure by beating the floor with their sticks. They beat the floor vigorously moving to and fro and by sheer terrific speed, wonderful agility and relentless rhythm turn the arduous job into an artistic dance performance.

SIDDI DANCE

The Siddis of Jafrabad and some places near Junagadh migrated to Saurashtra in the middle of the seventeeth century with other Muslim nationals. Their dances are variations of the original African tribal dances which are known for their Kaliedoscopic ferocity and savage fury.

PADHARA NRITYA

Padhara Nritya is the only form of dancing in Saurashtra which belongs to a very ancient aboriginal community. Before this form of dancing is described, it would be interesting to know the background of primitive circumstances of their life. How through the gamut of simple emotions and adventurous spirit, they express a unified aspect of their life in the terms of the dance.

Padharas are one of the most ancient fisherfolks of Saurashtra, who are said to inhabit this part of land, since Indus flowed through Saurashtra, having its delta in the Bay of Cambay

They live round about a natural lake called Nala in the district of Bhal. one of the most fertile places of the arid region of Zalawad in Saurashtra. They live in many of the villages in and around Limdi.

But Ranagadh, in particular has the unique distinction of having produced one of the most wonderful troupes of folk dancers in Saurashtra.

Padharas live in the most primitive conditions in utter squalor and dirt. The Saurashtra Government have very recently tried to rehabilitate them by distributing some land but most of them live by catching fish, hunting wild animals or birds. The lake Nala around which they live had formerly a circumference of nearly 25 miles which has been reduced due to silting to 12 miles only. The lake dries up in the middle of winter leaving these folks to their own devices. They dig from the basin of the lake very hard roots called "Bids" which are powdered into flour of which loaves are prepared. They collect wild corn called "Thack" and dried Lotus fruits called "Gheetela" for their reserve stock. Bajari or wheat is a delicacy to them.

This ancient community has preserved the dance forms of their ancient marine life full of toil, adventures and risks. Their dance called Padhara Nritya is a unique form, wherein they bring the hilarity of wild life, abundance of joy and freshness of ozone. They sit in a ring formation with Manjira in their hands with which they keep perfect rhythm and sing in chorus. The vigorous movements and their variations suggest the functions of boat-rowing, sailing and other aspects depicting the life at sea. They rise with bended knees, they roll to and fro, they stand on their heads and create different flowery designs with such accuracy, precision and rhythm that a wonderful unision of time, music and dancing is created, making the whole performance a highly finished product. All dancers sing to an accompaniment of Ektara, Tabla, cymbals and a primitive weird instrument called Bagalia.

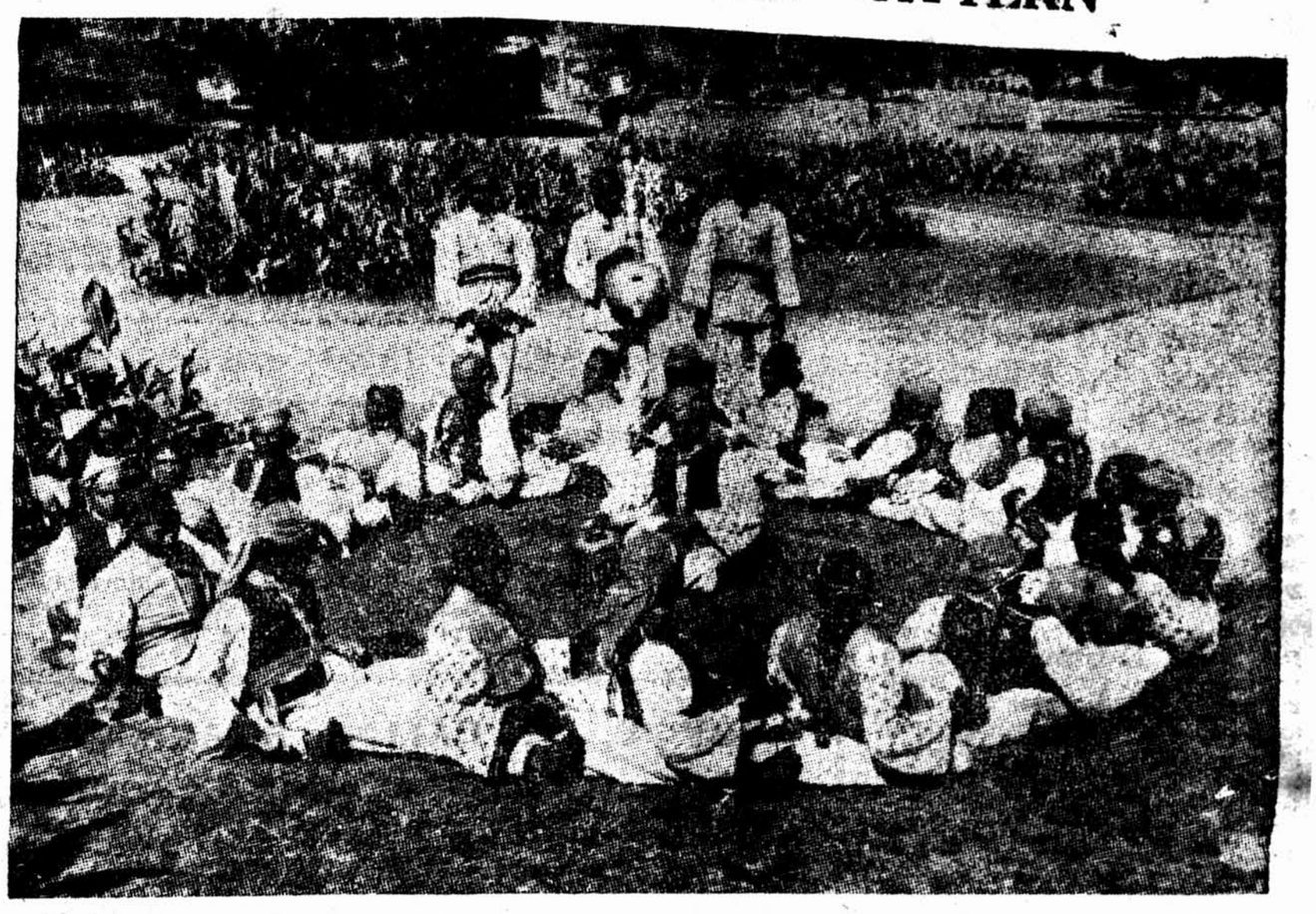
It was this performance which was rated as one of the best in the recent Republic Day Festival of Folk Dances at New Delhi.

A special show by special invitation was arranged at the New Delhi Club on 26th January 1953, where most of the high dignitaries of foreign embassies were present. A purse was presented by Shrimati Vijayalaxmi Pandit, who paid great encomiums to the folk art of Saurashtra and said she was proud to be a Saurashtrian.

NEED FOR PRESERVATION

Though Saurashtra has been able to preserve some of its folk dances in all their freshness and vigor, yet there are visible signs of curruptive infiltration of modern film trends. To preserve this rich art-legacy is not only the bounden duty of Government but of people of Saurashtra also. Preservation and protection of folk dances, folk tunes, and folk instruments and collection and preservation of folk costumes is very essential. The preparation of a suitable documentary film depicting Saurashtra's folk life, songs, and dances will be the best way both to popularise and preserve this national heritage.

SAURASHTRA DANCE PATTERN



This picture shows one position of the Padhara Nritya, which won tributes in The Republic Day Folk Dance Festival at New Delhi.

Indian Hockey Standard Is Dropping Fast

BY EDMUND J. FERNANDES

THE standard of hockey in India is definitely on the downgrade these last few yers, despite the fact that only last year India maintained her supremacy in World hockey by becoming champions at the 1952 Helsinki Olympiad.

Yes, we seem to be resting on past laurels and a sense of swollen headedness will not carry us far; instead, we are heading for disaster. European nations have shown remarkable improvement and only narrow victories enabled other countries to make the final grade. Holland, England, Germany and Belgium are only a few to be mentioned.

Our players now delight in smacking the ball as hard as possible, whether it be in attack or in defence. A defender would be justified, but a forward who does this repeatedly surely lacks brains.

THE GLORIOUS PAST

Remember the glorious days of the past when Dhyan Chand, Roop Singh, Feroze Khan and Dara wielded the blade with such deftness and agility. Dribbling, short-passing, speed and first time shooting when in the circle was all the key to India's success in the field of hockey.

Today, we have no shortage of wizards of the stick, but our players have a mistaken notion that in order to lift trophies and gain honours, might will prevail over right. Hard-hitting robust tactics and ungentlemanly behaviour dominate our fields of play. The absence of constructive play and co-ordination are completely lacking.

The 'drop' is becoming quite evident in what we have seen so far in local hockey despite the fact the teams of almost provincial standing took part in the recently concluded Invitation Hockey tournament. The standard of hockey was just of our first division level. Madras found it difficult to beat the B.E.S.T. a local first division side.

HARD HITTERS OUT

Star-studded, East Punjab Police, Pepsu Police, Combined Services, Tata Sports, Bombay State Police and Madhya Bharat Police, all hard-hitting robust sides, fell into oblivion before the courageous shortpassing moves of Madras Combined and Pak-Independents. Madras, eventually, won the M. K. Rao Cup; and what got the only goal of the match for them was a brilliant bit of short-passing between the inner trio.

The Aga Khan Hockey tournament is now in the quarter-final stage, but what we have seen so far is nothing but putrid play. The standard has definitely gone down. About four years back, the second round matches in this tournament —"the blue riband of hockey in Western India", provided dazzling and sizzling games, that not only attracted the best of up-country teams, but also saw a number of local sides make the final grade. The gates benefited considerably. The departure of East Punjab Police and Sikh Regimental Centre, Meerut in their very first appearance has caused quite a stir. But it is time these teams changed their tactics and played better. hockey. The final outcome of the Aga Khan is still in the balance and it is difficult to mention any particular side.

POOR SUPERVISION

The famous Umpire Mokhle incident seems to be still aflame. The Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association have not buried their hatchet against the Lusitanians, the offended club and have informed the Bombay Gymkhana and the B.P.H.A. that they will not supervise the games in which this popular side figures. So, the Bombay Gymkhana and the B.P.H.A. are faced with a problem and they have started tackling the problem wholeheartedly. The Lusitanians captain and the B.P.H.A. are to thrash this intriguing problem so that no flop may occur at the Aga Khan.

This brings me to the standard of umpiring in hockey. Umpires have lost their dignity and rigid steps must be taken to save them falling from grace. Firstly, umpires of a lower division were allowed to handle senior games, when they were unfit. Secondly, their behaviour on the field was so timid that players often rebuked them for their wrong decisions and they took it quietly, instead of serving timely warnings or marching orders. Thirdly, the present senior umpires are so few in number that one or two of them continuously supervise games and do it lazily.

STONE AGE MEN STILL IN ANDAMANS

Aborigines Shoot Outsiders At Sight

STRUGGLE for existence and preservation of nomadic traits by the Aborigines inhabiting Andaman Islands continues still today and the civilisation that has been built up for hundreds of centuries all the world over has no direct effect on their ways of life or attitude towards fellow human beings.

The Aborigines treat the rest of mankind as their deadly enemies born to corrupt their age-old traditions and ancient civilisation preserved in its prestine glory.

BY V. V. RAMAN SHARMA

The great peculiarity with the forests of Andamans, compared with any other forest in the world is that one does not find wild animals anywhere here but a few pigmy-statured Aborigines who are worse than the wild animals. Bitter hatred and lack of understanding between them and the rest of the people often result in sudden and planned attacks by the Aborigines on civilian sites and the latter's retaliation in sending search-parties to hunt them. How to befriend the Aborigines and make them feel quite safe in the company of the civilised people, is a problem of high magnitude for the Government and, all attempts made so far in that direction proved abortive. On the other hand, feelings are roused and the Aborigines become more and more inimical towards the rest of the people.

NEGRITO RACE

The presence of a Negrito race almost in its purest form has long been admitted among the inhabitants of the Andaman Islands, according to Dr. B. S. Guha, a well-known Anthropologist. The Andaman Aborigines are still in a very primitive state of existence, subsisting on hunting, fishing and collecting of fruit

These Islands are admitted to be the abode of savages as low in civilisation as almost any found on earth. The earliest notice of them is in the Arab Notes of the Ninth Century on India and China translated by Eus. Renaudot and later confirmed by M. Reinaud. These Notes which represent almost the same views expressed by later historians state: "The inhabitants of these Islands eat men alive. They are black, with wooly hair, and in their eyes and countenances there is something quite frightful——. They go naked, and have no boats. If they had they would devour all who passed near them. Sometimes ships that are windbound, and have exhausted their provision of water, touch here and apply to the natives for it; in such cases, the crew sometimes fall into the hands of the latter, and most of them are massacred." Such atrocities used to be committed by the Aborigines even in the early period of the East India Company.

These Aborigines are the relics of a pigmy race that once inhabited the South-East portion of Asia and its outlying Islands.

The Negrito race, to which, these Aborigines belong, is stated to have inhabited the old Gondwana continent during the Alpine folding five million years ago.

The remnants of the original stock found in these Islands today clearly indicate the existence of the oldest type of primitive men thousands of years ago, when the area was totally occupied by them.

ORIGIN

Some Anthropologists argue that the early inhabitants of these Islands were the Oriental Negros who descended from wrecked cargoes of African slaves. Races of similar character are found in the mountains of the Malaya Penninsula and Phillippines. There is also proof enough to believe that a similar race exists in the interior of Great Nicobar Islands. According to another survey, the Aborigines of Andamans bear resemblance with those found in Tasmania. But in truth, accurate comparison of these tribes and their real descent has yet scarcely been found.

The Aborigines occupied the entire territory of Andamans, when the British first settled here. Their countenance appeared highly repulsive and African in character to the Britishers. Later settlers also maintained the same view. But there is no historical proof to confirm this, and on examination and careful study, one finds neither the blubber-lip nor the large and ill-formed feet of the African Negro in them. Prof. Owen, in a skull which he examined, found none of the distinctive features of the African Negro.

The Aborigines are muscular and their bodies are well-formed and generally pleasing. Women have a tendency to stoutness and ugliness in figure. The heads of women are shaved entirely and that of men shaved into fantastic and disproportionate patterns. They are seldom five feet and generally much less. As a rule, they are devoid of clothing.

STAGES OF LIFE

The stages of life are marked by a series of rites centering on food taboos. The male matures when about fifteen years of age, marries when twenty-six year old and lives upto sixty. Adult males, it is stated but not proved, are tattooed, or rather cicatrised. The process begins about the age of eight and goes on at intervals. This is done with a flint or bottle-glass. Till the process is complete, the youth will not be allowed to marry. Men have rarely a beard, and in general, their eyelashes are few.

Marriage rites consist of simply placing the bride publicly in the lap of the bridegroom.

A young man proclaims himself a candidate for marrying a girl of his own choice and eats a special variety of fish to mark that and the girls wear certain specified flowers.

The bridegroom will, if he is a pig hunter, abstain from eating pork for one year, if a turtle hunter from turtle and like-wise, and during the first year, honey is completely avoided. Men can marry any number of times but not women. After marriage, women are supposed to sever their connections completely with everybody and stay permanently with their husbands. The duties of a wife are to provide shelter and mats to lie on, procure water and shell fish, shave and paint her husband and tend him when sick. The husband, on the other hand, will protect his wife, make canoes, weapons and go on hunting. The task of supplying food is generally entrusted to the unmarried. The unmarried boys and girls will have separate huts in their encampment and the married couple will live in somewhat bigger huts. As a rule, nobody can be a life-long bachelor or spinster.

NO RELIGION

They have no idea of a God but Col. Symes in his narrative gives a different account, but information on this point is also still too imperfect. But when they get dreams, they believe that they are in contact with the world of spirits. They have no religion at all.

When a person dies, he is quickly buried, and the tribes migrate

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 1)

TRIBES ARE GETTING DECIMATED

A British Cartoonist Contemplates The Perils Of Travel In An Uneasy World

Where SUMMER spends WINTER...
BY BOAC
SO, Y... PICTURE YOURSELF —
— STROLLING THROUGH THE FASCINATING STREETS OF NORTH AFRICA —
CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
— ENJOYING A REST IN SUNNY ITALY —
A&H TESTS
— SAILING SOMEWHERE ON THE SPARKLING BLUE PACIFIC —
OUT WITH BRITAIN
— OR BEING WARMLY WELCOMED IN THE MIDDLE EAST, EH?
WELL, AREN'T YOU GLAD TO BE WHERE YOU ARE?

Vicky in The London News Chr onicle

IT IS A SHAME

PATTER: By Asude

IT is a shame, and a ramp, and a graft and sheer skulduggery. And that is putting it mildly. It is just another instance of deliberate "welshing" in the ring. What is? Read on. You will know what is.

I ask you one straight question. Why can I not fight Dara Singh? I ask you: WHY CAN I NOT FIGHT DARA SINGH?.. Does that little query tax the little grey cells too much? I see it does. But take it easy. You may tumble to it yet. Why can I not fight Dara Singh?

You may think of a hundred reasons why I cannot fight Dara Singh. None of them will fill the bill. I will tell you the real reason. I cannot fight Dara Singh because the man refuses to fight me. That is, wrestle with me. I have asked him. He won't; nothing I could tell him would bring him round.

You must have been eating up all these reports which have been appearing in the papers about a Tiger holding up a Scorpion and a Terror giving the double-Nelson to a Gorilla, and so on. I have read them too, and seen the pictures. How little they mean to me. These children's tricks on a playfield.

"Double-scissors," "Half-Nelson", "Double-Nelson," "Aeroplane Spin," "Gullotine Chop," "Hammer-Lock,"—little pigmies and liliputs playing their silly games on a bit of turf,—what do they mean to me? Not a thing. For, I know the answer to all these footling tricks of theirs.

All this is, of course, sheer moonshine to you. I know that. You do not believe me. But how do you reconcile your disbelief with what happened at the Palam airport just a week ago? Answer me that.

Do you recall the episode, or shall I have to jog up your memory? All right. I will. This is how a local paper reported it.

"A B.O.A.C. freighter took on board Ram Kali and Ram Moti, two of the heaviest passengers ever to step into a plane at Palam airport on Thursday weighing 1,500 lbs. each and standing five feet six inches at the shoulder. The two elephants, *both female*, kept the entire airport staff busy for three hours while they were cajoled to enter the plane.

"*Being true daughters of the soil*, they registered their protest against forcible removal by trumpeting loudly and squatting by the side of the plane in approved satyagraha fashion. Later, seeing the futility of non-co-operation, they allowed themselves to be dragged inside, but not before the gang plank and the door of the plane were damaged."

That is how the report went. And in all my life as a pen-pusher I have never read a more mean and malicious report. Deliberately, this hack omitted from the account the actual means whereby the two elephants, *both female*, were coaxed into the plane. You note, of course, that there was no occasion for him to rub it in,—that they were "both females."

I learnt about the impasse at about 8 in the morning, over the telephone. At considerable inconvenience, I managed to reach the airport at about 9. What I saw was indescribable. About 20 hefty men were handling the two females as no female could stand for two minutes. They had their hands on....but I need not go into vulgar details.

All my life I have carried the Secret. The Secret of making Mountains move. It matters little whether the Mountain is of the gender made, or of the female. But never have I worked it. That is forbidden,—except in cases of sheer distress. I could see that here was one of those exceptional cases. So, I had to take a hand.

No, that does not mean that I added my hand to the others pawing and pounding the flesh of the females. I did not put out my hand, but neither to paw nor press. I used it as I had been taught to use it. In two minutes, Kali and Moti sauntered into the plane smiling coyly like new brides in their honeymoon.

You see now why I said that the report is mean and malicious? Do you find a single word of all that in the report? You do not. What else can it mean but sheer journalistic jealousy?

But for that, I do not think I would have gone to Dara Singh. But this meanness upset all my previous loyalty to my Oath. I saw red. I wanted to show them what a man could do even if all the reporters in the world joined in an unholy clique to suppress the truth. I went to Dara Singh.

Meeting the man was a trifle difficult. There were sentinels posted along the way each one of whom asked me my business. When I told them that my business was very simple indeed,—just to show Dara Singh who was the better man, they refused to let me in. I could see that they were afraid. Or, jealous.

So, I had to move higher quarters, and I did manage to meet the man in the flesh. Quite a lot of flesh, as I could see. But what did "flesh" mean to me, be it of the species male or female? Once upon a time, a wife of mine, ... but I must not digress. Let me get on with the sordid tale.

I told Dara Singh that I wished to wrestle with him. He looked at me once and then looked away. I thought he was impressed. But his words belied the impression. He asked me if I had wrestled with any well-known wrestler before. I told him that that had nothing to do with it. Would *he* wrestle with me or not?

I must say that the man was nothing like his myrmidons. He was polite. He said that it could not be done that way. He could not agree to wrestle with a stranger. He could wrestle only with such men as had already established themselves as reputed wrestlers. He was a champion. He could not take on tyros.

I assured him that I was not a tyro. He asked me how much I weighed. Again I asked him not to be irrelevant. What had my weight got to do with it? But he pressed, and I told him. A hundred and ten pounds. He smiled. I did not like the smile. He asked me, very politely, how could I expect him to fight a hundred-and-ten pounds.

I told him that he did not know what he was talking about. And then I produced my trump card. I took out a photograph of the scene in the airport, and showed him what I had done to the two females. Female elephants, I mean. He looked at the photograph and asked me to point out where I was in it.

I showed him. But this man was hard to please. He said that the man I pointed out to him did not look like me. I assured him that that was just the point. I never look like me when I work my Secret. Once he agreed to wrestle with me, he would not recognise me to be the same man who was talking to him.

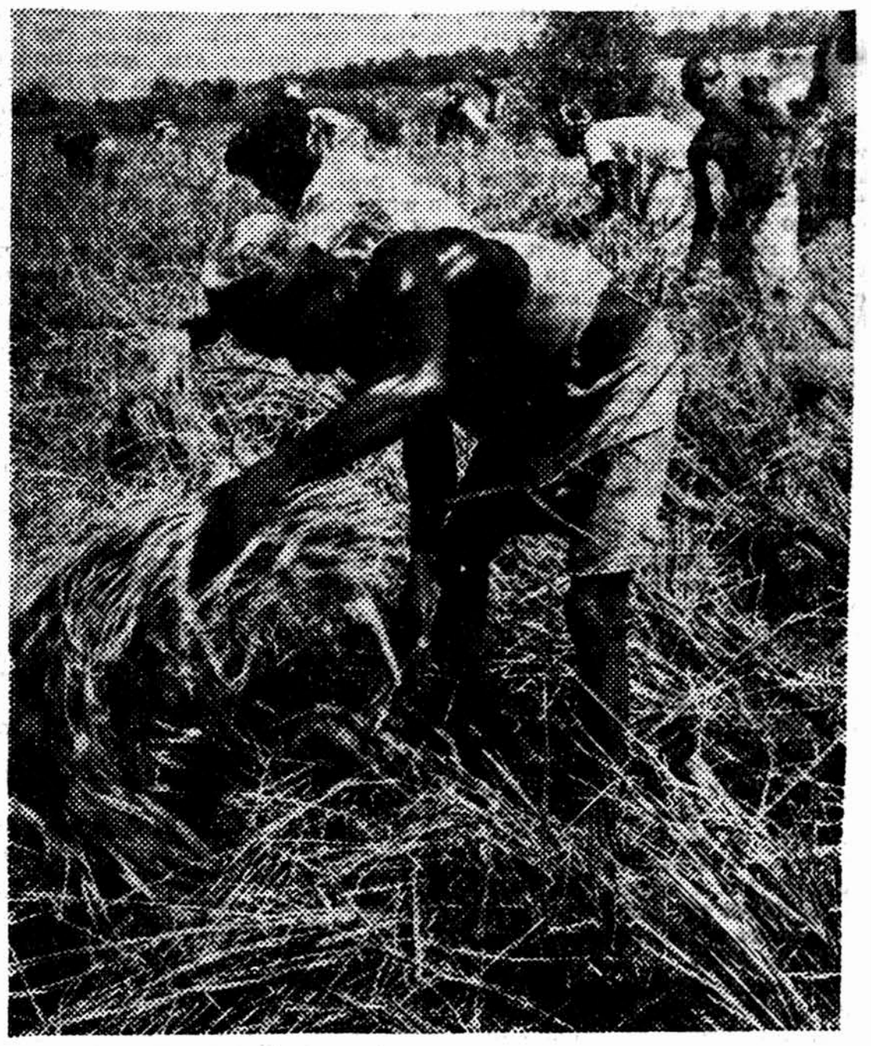
And then he asked me to try it on him. That is, on the spot. Naturally, I refused. I told him that it must be done on the Stadium, before the Public, or not at all. He refused. He said that before reaching that stage, I must wrestle with others. He was a Champion, and that was the only way I could reach him.

So, I came away. You see now why I called it a shame, and a graft, and a piece of chicanery. The Secret will now probably die with me. It is for Dara Singh to answer if it does.

TENSION is mounting up over the vast tracts of entire Africa. There is a rising spirit of nationalism and awakening of race consciousness. In North Africa, the Arabs in French Morocco and Tunisia are waging determined war for independence. Egypt is in the melting pot. The beginnings of Self-Government in the Gold Coast under the British in West Africa, and Libya's recent advance from trusteeship to independence have stirred the nationalist spirit of Africans in other areas.

ALL AFRICA AFLAME

A WEST AFRICAN SCENE



With bumper rice crops like these on the Scarcies riverflats Sierra Leone sees end of hungry season.

Struggle For Liberation From White Man's Raj

BY SRI SUKUMAR ROY

THE most violent centre of unrest in all Africa today is Kenya in British crown Colony of East Africa, where the African population of 6,000,000 are being subjected to worst type of brutalities by its White inhabitants totalling not more than 35,000. The reign of terror let loose by the Kenya police aided by the British troops has aggravated, since the Whites were allowed to take law in their own hands and kill a man on mere suspicion.

Almost every white person in Kenya, an area of 233,478 square miles, carries a gun nowadays and many incidents of shootings of Africans by white civilians have been reported. The British troops are scouring the hills in African reserves either making wholesale arrests or indulging in massacre of the Kikuyus and the Mau Mau members.

Reign Of Terror

British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttleton's statement in the Commons regarding police methods applied to suppress the Mau Mau movement in Kenya, virtually amounts to a support of the blood-curdling methods that are being used for that purpose. He said that rumours were current here and there that the culprits could only be dealt with when "evidence is produced." Is it not, pure and simple an evasive trick?

Camera cannot lie and pictures of the inhuman torture practised on whole localities, suspected to be sympathetic to the Mau Mau movement, have been published. What other convincing evidence does Mr. Lyttleton want or can possibly be forthcoming amidst the reign of terror that has been set up in Kenya?

In fact, even the Colonial Secretary's own remark that 'I deprecate general implications, unless they are supported by incontrovertible evidence' is veiled threat and would scare away anybody from producing evidence.

A statement made on the Kenya situation by Diwan Chamanlal, M.P. who had recently been to the British Colony, makes it more than clear that a veritable hell has been let loose on the indigenous population of Kenya. A British settler, says Sri Chamanlal, now has the right, under an ordinance, to shoot any African at his sweet will and these shootings are a daily occurrence. "The pretext usually given," says Sri Chamanlal, "is that the man was asked to halt and he didn't or that he resisted, or that he was trying to run away."

Gestapo Methods

This is further confirmed by the fact that the British Labour MPs recently put forward a motion calling on Mr. Lyttleton, to make an enquiry into the treatment of Kikuyus in Kenya. The motion was based on a letter from Mr. Tony Cross, former London detective who resigned from the Metropolitan police some months ago to join the Kenya police, in which he pointed out to the "Gestapo methods" applied to suppress the Kenyans.

In a letter to his former colleague, Mr. Cross wrote: "if you are on patrol and find some men hiding in the bush, you call on them to stop and, if they don't, they are shot, or rather shot at.

"Compared with coppering in London this really shakes you. There seem to be no judges, rules, cautions, etc. I am sure all these Gestapo methods never got any one anywhere.'

Mr. Cross might not know. But history bears ample testimony that such 'methods' often bring ruination to the perpetrators.

Again, agitation in Central Africa is mounting high against the ill-advised proposal of forming a Federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The proposal for Federation has received not only unanimous African opposition, but also engendered White opposition at home. Labour members of Parliament, met in the first week of March, discussed the issue and decided to resist any attempt to impose Federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Accordingly, Mr. J. Griffiths (Labour) former Colonial Secretary who in moving an opposition amendment in the Commons on 24th March characterised the formation of Federation with a foundation of racial tension as building it upon a 'volcano'. Mr. Griffiths further deplored the fact that the Federation was going to be imposed in the face of "practically universal and unanimous opposition."

This article is from the pen of Sri Roy in which he throws a flood of light on the complex development of the African situation in relating how the struggle for freedom by the indigenous population is met with determined efforts to rivet more firmly the strangehold of White supremacy on them. With the venom of Apartheid in South Africa, the evils of the proposed Federation of Central Africa and the reign of terror set up in Kenya in East Africa for suppressing the Mau Mau revolt — the heart of Africa is bleeding today.

Whites' New Move

No informed African believes in the plea put forward by the white settlers of the Two Rhodesias and Nyasaland that economic factors demand the Federation and if governed together, these three territories could become more prosperous. On close scrutiny, the plan confirms the general apprehension that the Whites who form only 2½% of the total population of the Federation want to thrive at the cost of the helpless Africans.

The real motive behind the Federation is to perpetuate the socio-economic structure in these areas which would ensure permanent White supremacy and free flow of cheap African labour. Africans have not failed to notice that the Whites desire nothing so much as to insulate the Central Africans against the incursion of Gold Coastism which may inspire the latter to demand and extort Self-Government from the Colonial Office.

Britain's Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttleton is a little bit too anxious and calls them worst type of "reactionaries of 1953" who would stand in the way or in his own words, "who wished to see Federation defeated or deferred." His recent declaration in the Commons that failure or delay in carrying out the Central African Federation scheme would be a triumph for extremists, both European and African, betrays a feeling of stubborness and an unusual measure of anxiety in the matter. Obstinate Lyttleton further adds in his London broadcast, that 'African extremists who believed that Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be governed only by Africans would claim that they had diverted the White man from his purpose'. This shows the white-man's determination to clamp firmly the stranglehold of white supremacy on the 'coloured' race of Africa.

Both the Chiefs and Nyasaland African Congress expressed their protest in unambiguous language against formation of Federation. The Times (London) correspondent at Zomba writes, "the feeling against Central African Federation has spread deep and wide." By this time it had spread like conflagration throughout the length and breadth of Central Africa. There may be remote villages in certain parts where Federation and Congress have not been heard of, but by now, they must be rare.

The most significant fact is that the President of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress along with the Chiefs in a 'protest ceremony' held at Ndola (Northern Rhodesia) soaked in petrol the draft scheme of Federation and burned it in front of 800 Africans under a red banner bearing the words: "Self-Government is the only ultimate object."

The plan for a Central African Federation published in two White papers of February 2 last, promises to advance both economic and political development of the territories through a Federation. But on close scrutiny, the plan confirms the general apprehension that the Whites, who form only 2½ per cent of the total population of the Federation want to thrive at the cost of the helpless Africans. To say that in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the rights of the Africans will continue to be protected by the Colonial Office, or to say that in South Rhodesia enjoying responsible Government since 1923 their rights have been enshrined in its constitution, is to mislead public opinion. Equally misleading are the much-trumpeted safeguards of African interests in the plan. The 6-man African Affairs Board, composed of 3 indirectly elected African members of the Federal Assembly and 3 European members, the Board's power to reserve any Federal legislation for the assent of the Secretary of State if it discriminates against Africans, and the abolition of colour bar in the Federal public service, etc.,—all these are described as safeguards of African interests with a view to securing public support for the plan.

Smoke-screen

The above safeguards mean nothing to the Africans who will have to live in the Federation as "Hewers of wood and drawers of water". With powerful European members in it, the African Affairs Board will be a tool in the hands of the White community. In the Federal Assembly of 35, the total African population (57,00,000 as opposed to 1,71,000 whites) will be represented by only 6 Africans.

So, there is every reason to believe that the Federation is only a smoke-screen to enable a powerful combine of British, American, Belgian and South African mining interests in South Rhodesia to spread its tentacles unsuspectingly to North Rhodesia and Nyasaland which are potentially rich in minerals.

Now if you turn to look at South Africa you will find the non-Whites there are groaning under the evils of Malan's policy of Apartheid (racial segregation). "White people must live here as white race, and maintain themselves as such, whatever the cost." In this declaration of Dr. Daniel Malan, lies the keynote of his racialism. In South Africa, racial oppression, has been the steady pursuit of Dr. Malan's Government since it came to power in South Africa. Three-quarters of South Africa's population—indigenous—had been reduced to owning only about 13% of the land. The Africans were being forced out of their reserves to seek livelihood on the White man's farms and in his factories and homes. A hundred thousand Africans live in and around Johannesburg in Shanties made of sackcloth and anything else they could find in backyards.

The Government had taken in their own hands limitless power to curb any movement against their policy of racial oppression. To suppress with iron hand any opposition or any attempt at it from any quarter, Malan Government passed two acts in February last. One is the Public Safety Act, which empowers the Governor-General to declare a state of emergency in any area of the Union of South-West Africa, the other, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which gave the Government limitless powers to inflict heavy penalties on those joining the resistance campaign. The most harmful legal measure perhaps, against which Indians, as well as other non-Europeans offered tooth-and-nail fight, is the Group Areas Act.

The Indian community has rejected the Group Areas plans for Durban. In Natal, the Indian Congress, in its memorandum to the Land Tenure Advisory Board, pointed out that the real intention of the Group Areas Act was to deprive Indian people of their long established ownership and occupation of land and house, and to facilitate the uprooting and expatriation of unhappy South African citizens of Indian origin

Segregation

The proposal in respect of Durban notified for consideration by Land Tenure Advisory Board envisages practically complete removal of all non-Europeans from the city.

If this plan is accepted, about 1,46,000 Indians will have to leave their established homes, business and institutions like a large number of temples and mosques. They will have to give up properties of an estimated value of £30 million.

Durban City Council's plan is only a little less drastic. The plan concerns purely residential areas from which about 63,000 Indians will be uprooted. The Council has not submitted its plans for central areas of Durban which include the commercial areas. There are about 54,000 Indians in that area and the Clarewood area. Indian community is permitted to stay on there. Removal of Indians from this area will be just the second stage. Thus according to City Council's intention about 1,17,000 Indians would eventually be uprooted.

The Government of India registered its protest by sending a special report to the Secretary-General of the U. N., pointing out the gravity of the situation created by the South African Government's attempt to implement the Group Areas Act in the different parts of the Union. The Union Government's proclamation of the Act is, in flagrant disregard of the resolutions passed by the U. N. in 1950, 1951 and 1952.

In these resolutions the U. N. urged the South African Government to suspend the implementation of the Act, pending further negotiations between the Governments of India, Pakistan and South Africa on the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa.

Broader Unity

No shadow of doubt is now left that the struggle in South Africa, which is spreading to the rest of the Continent, has really much wider scope.

Should Africa continue to be dominated by the Whites or should the children of the soil be free to manage their own affairs? The success of the struggle would, of course, depend on the unity of all the non-white races.

A move towards this broader unity has been made by Mr. M. Naicker, president of the Natal

(Continued On Page 20, Col. 5)

Last Look Round

DEMANDS for linguistic states or the realignment of linguistic areas are being aired in the South, North and the East of India.

The announcement by the Central Government of their decision to form the new Andhra State by October 1 this year has given an impetus to all kinds of demands and all sorts of steps to bring pressure on the Centre to accede to the demands of the various areas.

There is a lot of controversy over the six talukas of Bellary which are to be transferred to Mysore State (because they are Kanarese-speaking) and also about the remaining three talukas which are to go to the new Andhra Province. It seems, however, that the Mysoreans are not eager to have the six talukas of Bellary that have been temporarily assigned to that State, because, according to one report, these are deficit areas and Mysore State would not be a gainer in any way as they would not bring anything except financial deficit in administering them. The Karnatak legislators of Bombay have quoted chapter and verse from the J.V.P. report about the talukas of Bellary which have been assigned to the new Andhra State and demand a boundary commission or a plebiscite to determine the future of that area.

Latest Demand

LATEST move in regard to Karnatak comes from eight Kannadiga (Kanarese-speaking) legislators of Madras State. They have sent a memorandum to Prime Minister Nehru urging the inclusion of South Kanara District and all-Kannada areas of Madras State in Mysore State.

They say that the present moment is opportune for this purpose with a view to the ultimate formation of a United Karnatak and appeal to the Prime Minister to make the necessary announcement. Their appeal adds: The inclusion of Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore District, and of Coorg and South Kanara and the Nilgiris District.. is so easy and natural that if effected, the movement for the formation of a United Karnatak could be considered to have acquired the necessary speed...."

Recently the Akali Conference demanded a Punjabi-speaking province in the North including the present. PEPSU State. On the east West Bengalis are demanding a readjustment of Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar.

And at Delhi itself the Committee of the All-India Linguistic Conference making a general demand for the redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis urged the disintegration of Hyderabad State and said that until this was done there would not be peace and contentment in India south of the Vindhyas!

Language Issue

WHILE all this clamour is going on and impossible or at least impracticable demands are being made in various quarters, intolerance on the language issue in multilingual States like Bombay seems to be running riot. Here is a sample of last week's occurrences at the 21st session of the Bombay State Co-operative Conference held under the presidentship of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, India's Planning Minister, at Anand, in Gujerat. The Conference was inaugurated by Bombay's Chief Minister Morarji Desai.

The Chairman of the Subjects Committee was Shri D. G. Karve, one of the pillars of the Co-operative Movement in the State. Co-operators came from all the three different linguistic areas of the State. Some of them were not proficient in either Hindi or English to express themselves effectively. When a co-operator began to address the session in Marathi, it is reported, some Gujerat co-operators staged a walkout, though the president had said that members could speak in their own mother tongues, and their speeches would be translated into Hindi or English as desired. Piqued on this issue some of the Gujerati co-operators, it seems, addressed the conference in Gujerati, though they knew and could fluently express themselves in either English or Hindi. Many amongst the audience could not follow them easily. Lastly came the turn of the Kanarese-speaking members. At least one of them spoke in his mother tongue, which probably a few in the gathering understood. There was, of course, the Joint Registrar who could translate the speech into Hindi or English.

When representatives from different areas of a mulltilingual state gather together, there should be toleration for the languages of the other areas by those whose mother tongue may not be the speaker's language. And with the provision for translation of the speeches or the gist of them into English or Hindi there is no occasion to get ruffled becaue some one speaks in his mother tongue in which alone he can express himself efficiently.

Recently we had the instance of a member speaking in the legislature of the multilingual Madras State in his own mother tongue. Some members who could not understand him asked in what language he was speaking, to which he replied that he was speaking in Malayalam. But so far as the report goes there was no walkout there.

But at Anand the veteran co-operators seem to have decided to non-co-operate on the language issue! Such kind of attitude is one of the causes which drives people on to demanding linguistic provinces, and when once the spirit of intolerance is let loose there does not seem to be any end to it.

On the other hand sometime back there was a report of the proceedings of the Hyderabad Assembly where the Chief Minister of the State, Shri B. Ramkrishna Rao rose to the occasion. Hyderabad also is a multilingual province, having Kanarese, Marathi and Telugu in the three different areas. The Chief Minister when asked questions in Kanarese, Marathi and Telugu by different members was reported to have replied in the language of the questioner every time. Shri B. G. Kher, former Chief Minister of Bombay, could also do the same. In a way that is the right spirit, in a multilingual state to avoid tempting acerbities of temper.

Neutral?

THE case of sex-transformation of Christine (nee George) Jorgensen has received so much publicity, thanks to the Hearst Press, which is serialising the story, hat ever Indian papers have fallen to it. A psychological upset or maladjustment in early age seems to be behind the drive of George to come to the conclusion that he must change his sex to derive happiness in life. We come across many men and women in whom the predominating secondary characteristics are of the opposite sex and their attitude to life is also that of the opposite sex than their own physiological one. Such persons often feel that it would have been better if they had been born in the other sex, in which case they could give full scope to their aptitudes and characterestics. But none of them think along the lines George Jorgensen thought and acted.

According to a Calcutta doctor, researches of Wilson and others have proved that the sex of a person is determined at the very moment of conception, and nothing on earth can change that. Surgery, hormone therapy, psychiatry, maximally may change the external facade and secondary sex characteristics, like a change in voice or the physical contour of the body but real sex transformation is beyond any medical technique, old or modern. The only authenticated case of sex transformation in higher animals is recorded by Berman, says the Calcutta doctor, in his Endocrinology, where an ox was transformed into a cow by operations in stages and by grafting a fresh uterus with its accessory parts directly transferred from a living cow. This was neither possible nor has been done in Jorgensen's case.

"Jorgensen's case, if read carefully, reveals that the person has not been really transformed into a female, but all that has been done is just the removal of the external generative organs of the male and at the next stage that has been plastically reshaped into the female form. So far as the sex-denoting gland is concerned Jorgensen at present possesses none. Prior to the operation he might be an inadequate male, but by the removal of his male sex glands the person in question has been turned into **true neuter gender.** Really from the medical and scientific biological standpoints Jorgensen now is neither a male nor a female...."

And will this new Eve made in Copenhagen surgery, retain sufficient grip on herself to enjoy the privileges of the female sex to the end of her life—or hanker (now in vain) for the pre-operation status? Time alone can tell.

(According to one magazine writeup which has come to our notice "there is no doubt that Christine Jorgenson was born with the primary sex glands of a female." If this is true, then the whole aspect of the case changes.)

Builder Of Noses

HUMAN nose has a place of its own—and a shape of its own for each individual. Shakespeare has somewhere said, "His prominent feature was like an eagle's beak." The nose has been a prominent feature all along. Observing passing humanity one can see some have big noses, some have small, some have crooked and some have straight ones. In fact there is as great an infinity of noses as there are individuals all over the globe.

But now a Paris medico, Dr. Claouse has started in right earnest the work of remodelling the noses of human beings, among them France's prettiest women. And he has come in for a good lot of trouble, too it seems. The doctor who is a qualified practitioner has been charged by his colleagues as a "publicity-seeker."

Montine Carol, who was presented to the Queen at the inaugural first night of the French Film Week in London, has a nose signed Claouse. The doctor became known for a certain type of tip-tilted nose which he christened the "Paris nose" and the "Paris nose" began to be seen in all the smartest places around Paris, it is reported.

The doctor holds that remodelling of people's noses should be considered as beauty treatment and not surgery. He says he wants to look after people who want be more beautiful. "I am an architect of beauty," he said.

But Dr. Claouse has been charged before the 16th Correctional Chamber of Paris Court of Justice with illegal practice of medicine. But no witnesses were called and there was no parade of the elegant Paris noses.

It was reported that judgment would be given shortly. And if it goes against the doctor, snub noses, flat noses, crooked noses, short noses and all kind of ugly noses will be having a free field, without any hope of amelioration, in Paris.

Not Really Dead

FROM Kanpur comes the story that one Mst. Bashiran in village Sattinewada of police station Musa Nagar was alleged to have died on account of "breathing trouble," but came to life after about five hours when her body was being lowered into the grave. The woman cursed all those who had gathered there for her burial and after some time she was brought back to her home.

According to a 'New York Times' science writer physicians are faced with more uncertainty as to the fact of clinical death.

An 80-year-old clothing-cutter was pronounced dead after two clinical examinations by his doctor. When the body was taken to the undertaker's a flicker of the eyelids and a possible but imperceptible exhalation testified that there was still life in the cloth-cutter. He was bundled off to the hospital. Some hours later the hospital authorities pronounced him dead.

According to known facts when the heart stops in several cases especially during operations a massage brings back circulation and life is restored. But this must be done quick. Six minutes, according to some authorities, seems to be the limit, after which the brain which has been deprived of oxygenated blood during the "death period," rarely responds, and even if a man is revived after that time he would be reduced to a state of idiocy after resurrection.

According to the "N. Y. Times" writer Dr. C. S. Bryukhonenko, a Soviet scientists in 1929 drained all the blood from a dog. Ten minutes after "death", which meant that the heart had stopped and there was no breathing, the circulatory system of the dog was connected with a machine that supplied oxygenated blood. And lo! the dog came to life again. Other Western experimenters have also tried the same or similar methods and the resurrected dogs "frisked about for years after, fought and bred."

Beheaded Head Can Live

BUT this Soviet experimenter beheaded a dog and kept the head supplied by means of a heart-lung pump and started the circulation (in the behaded head). Apart from minor reactions to stimuli, pieces of sausage and cheese were swallowed and ejected through the top of the alimentary canal of the beheaded head! Even if these were reflexes, only living organisms have them, and not dead ones.

Another Soviet investigator V. Negovsky who was on the front during the last World War experimented with wounded soldiers "in extemis." He warmed blood, mixed it with adrenalin and glucose and transfused the mixture. Often the heart contracted and the blood was sent in the opposite direction. Cornoary circulation was restored. In four months he treated 51 cases of shock, agonal or pre-agonal death and clinical death. Thirty-one of these were able to undergo surgical operation. Twelve who were in a state of agonal (end of last fight for life of the dying organism) or clinical death had life "permanently" restored, if it can be said they had really died, says the writer. Negovsky said that five had "completely" recovered after clinical death.

"These experiences prompted Negovsky to tell the medical world that not only there is hope where there is life but that there may be life even where there is clinical death," concludes the writer.

The case of biological death, where one of the vital organs of the body gives way beyond repair, is different. In that case of course there is neither life nor hope.

The U.P. village woman's must be a case of assumed (by others, of course) clinical death only, because if there had been clinical death for five hours, there was no possibility of her being able to curse those who had gathered together to bury her.

Bravo! Orissa

GOOD news comes from Orissa. It was reported last week in the State legislature that during 1951-'53, a lakh and a quarter of monkeys were killed in the province at a cost of Rs. 9,64,890. Is it probably because of this that Orissa is able to give three lakh tons of surplus rice for outside provinces this year? The depradations of monkeys are more in orchards than in fields, but Orissa's determination to exterminate these pests of man's food deserves commendation without reserve.

How To Avoid Excess Weight

BY LETHA O. LILE
FROM "TODAY'S HEALTH"

"MY, Mary's getting as broad as she is long", remarked Helen as Mary entered the cafe where a group of her friends were eating.

"Her sister, Julia, is gaining, too. Had you noticed?" said Kathryn.

"They get it from their mother's side of the family," Myra said. "Why, their Aunt Minnie weighs 209 if she weighs a pound. Their Uncle Fred is fat, too. All the White family tend that way. So the girls come by it honest."

Myra's nugget of information seemed the clincher, making further comment on the subject unnecessary. From the conversation one hears on every hand, the accepted opinion seems to be that heredity plans a major part in obesity But science says it isn't so. According to leading authorities in the field, you can' blame your fat on Aunt Minnie.

"Obesity," says Dr. Israel Bram, in the 'Medical Record' "is largely a psychosomatic problem in which over-eating is resorted to as an outlet for trial worries or tension. Dr. Louis H. Newburgh of the University of Michigan reiterates the same opinion, stating that people who tend to get fat and careless are probably struggling with an insoluble sexual, social or financial problem. To disprove his own theory, Dr. Newburgh attempted to establish through selective breeding a hereditary strain of fat rats. The experiment did not succeed and so proved that fatness is not inherited and that fat rats like fat people are overeaters.

Few people, even those who are overweight, ever think of the term obesity as applied to themselves. May be the fat man who capitalizes on his overweight by naming his hamburger stand Big Boy's Place is obese, but chances are 50 to one that none of his customers would think of the term as applicable to themselves. Dr Bram considers anyone 20 pounds or more above his normal weight as a victim of obesity. But regardless of what we call it, overweight is definitely a detriment to general health and should be recognized as a personal problem and not something to be checked off to fate.

GLANDS?

What causes overweight? The answer is obvious: overeating and to some extent under-exercise. If you eat more than your body needs, regardless of how little that may be, you are eating too much and you will get fat. Glands? Rarely are they to blame. In the majority of cases, glands have nothing to do with it; and, according to Dr. Bram, even in a glandular case, the patient eats too much. If a glandular cause is suspected, an endocrinologist should be consulted without delay. This will serve two major purposes: dispel the illusion if the glands are not to blame, and open the way to getting something done about it early if there is a glandular irregularity.

"But if heredity is not a factor," Myra might ask, "why are so many of the White family fat? And there's the Freemans and the Georges. Why, I can think of a dozen or more families right in my own immediate neighbourhood where at least two or three members are overweight."

Myra's observations are common and rational, but they fail to prove her point. Several members of the same family may be overweight because of family eating habits or because of certain elements of maladjustment that affect more than one member of the same household.

The habit of eating too much and unwisely is a common family trait.

Tastes for rich foods may be acquired in a childhood. Fried

(Continued On Page 9 Col. 2)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

G.B. Penny Lilac Of 1881

WEALTH OF INTEREST IN A VERY COMMON STAMP

COLLECTORS have often been puzzled by the fact that a series of stamps inscribed 'Postage' suddenly make their appearance with a 'Postage and Revenue' marking. No very consistent policy has been followed in this matter and it has, on occasion, even allowed prolific stamp issuing countries to plague collectors with new issues.

There was quite an uproar, for instance, when Malta went from 'Postage' to 'Postage and Revenue' and back again to 'Postage'. The Maltese—presumably—were pleased enough. but these changes meant that collectors, instead of having to pay for a single set, had to shell out for three.

The first stamps issued by Great Britain were meant purely for postal purposes, and for forty years after the appearance of the Penny Black separate stamps were provided for various fiscal requirements. The year 1881 saw the passing in Great Britain of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act which called for a penny stamp that, in addition to being valid for postage, could also be used for fiscal purposes.

One result of the proposed change was that a good many of the pre-1881 fiscals were declared valid for postal use, and so we have the 'Postal Fiscal' section listed in Gibbons, a group of about 75 stamps which was officially recognised as valid for the post, although originally produced for various fiscal reasons. The bulk of these 'Postal Fiscals' are pretty expensive in genuine postally used condition, for their large size made them unpopular.

Printing Details

The post-revenue penny contract was given to De La Rue and Co., and the standard Queen's head which they had been employing for some time was used for the new item. The head was surrounded by an oval frame in solid colour, this oval bearing in uncoloured capitals the words 'POSTAGE AND INLAND REVENUE' and 'ONE PENNY.' The oval surrounding the head was enclosed in a square frame, the corner spandrels being ornamented with pearls.

Each corner spandrel of the first die employed for the production of the stamp contained 14 pearls. Two plates of 240 impressions per plate were laid down, the complete sheet consisting of two panes of 120 stamps each. About this time there had been quite a lot of confusion arising from the fact that both the penny and 1½d values of 1880 were printed in Venetian Red. So an entirely different colour was chosen—lilac. The ink was chemically fugitive in the presence of all the common solvents which might be employed for cleaning postmarks, and even water caused it to fade. The result is that the usual run of Penny Lilacs one meets with are of an anaemic and unnaturally pale colour.

Colour trials for the penny lilac also exist and various shades and tints of brown, orange, red, blue, grey and green were tried out before the lilac was ultimately chosen. These colour trials are all from the second die, which differed from the earlier die in having 16 (instead of 14) pearls in the corners.

Die II is by far the commoner one, and against the eight plates of Die I there are almost a hundred plates of Die II. The Penny Lilac is a fairly common item and can be had wholesale by the thousand, but a very small proportion of the copies belong to the first die—and it is obvious that the Die I copies are definitely undercatalogued.

Various Shades

While the first die was used to turn out stamps in only two main shades, lilac and pale lilac, Die II can be found in a rich variety of colours, many more distinct ones than are shown in the catalogue. The recognised ones are lilac, bluish lilac, purple and mauve, but the purple veers, in some copies to violet, and the deep purple tends almost to black. It must not be forgotten, however, that in many copies chemical changes can have taken place because of the fugitive nature of the ink employed by the printers, and that what may appear to be a distinct shade might be nothing more remarkable than a 'changeling'.

The Gibbons Catalogue lists the 'Pears Soap' advertisements on the back of the Penny Lilac but other firms also used them for publicity, and a very desirable item is that showing an ad of the Fore Street Warehouse. Chances of finding this are rather remote, however, for it has only be printed on a few sheets from the scarce first die.

Many Errors

These plentiful stamps have their quota of varieties, and collectors who keep their eyes peeled while sorting them might well reap a rich reward. There are errors of perforation as well as printing flaws. The printing seems to have been hurried through, in view of the large numbers required, and the carelessness of the checkers let by two glaring errors, in the first of which the stamp has been printed on the gummed side of the paper while in the second—even more glaring—the printing is on both sides.

For some inexplicable reason stamps perforated with initials are viewed askance by collectors. While this may be understandable in the case of non-official initials—like those of private firms—it is just a meaningless convention when it comes to initials and devices applied with official sanction. In common with the stamps of Australia and other places, Great Britain used perforated 'Officials' for a time. The Penny lilac is found perforated with 'Crown over B.T.' 'Crown over O.W.' and 'H.M. over O.W.', these being used respectively by the Board of Trade and Office of Works.

The Penny Lilac has also been employed for official use with the regular printed inscriptions, being fairly common with 'I.R. Official', 'Army Official' and 'Govt. Parcels'. The 'O.W. Official' overprint is fairly scarce.

Controls

Controls, which have quite a following in Great Britain, came in with the Penny Lilac Die II, in 1884. A few years later, 'Jubilee Lines' were added to the sheets, and therefore the stamps may be found with various types of controls. The Jubilee Line Controls are very cheap but the earlier ones without the line are all desirable items.

The Penny Lilac remained in use for several years, well into the new reign, and in the course of its long life was overprinted for use in various colonies. Most of the colonial overprints are common enough, and a small semi-specialised collection of the Penny Lilac is well within the reach of the beginner.

The Penny Lilac was used for the 1891 British Bechuanaland issue, and for the 'Bechuanaland Protectorate' set of 1897. The latter item was in 1900, additionally overprinted and surcharged 'Mafeking-3d-Besieged'. Penny Lilacs have also been used for British East Africa, the Oil Rivers Protectorate and Zululand. Since most of these colonial items are very scarce compared to the basic stamp, forgers have always been busy, and specimens are often met with in which both the overprint and the postmark is faked.

The Penny Lilac was assigned to several Offices abroad, and is fairly common with the 'A 25' markings of Malta and the 'A 26' of Gibraltar. Some of the Turkish and Egyptian markings are fairly scarce and the Crimea Army Field Offices are in the same class. This stamp is a favourite with the "used abroad" enthusiast for it is, on the whole, much cheaper than the line engraved or earlier surface printed stamps.

From the notes given here it can be seen that specialising in even this one humble stamp can be an undertaking of some magnitude, since all possible varieties can easily run into several thousands. The Penny Lilac has something of interest for tyro and advanced collector alike, and for those who can no longer go in for stamps like the line-engraved earlies of Great Britain it is a very acceptable substitute. Getting hold of a few bundles of this neglected stamp can be the pathway to hours of interest.

PORTUGAL

Shown above is the Marshall Carmona Bridge across the Tagus, some twenty miles above Lisbon. It was completed at the end of 1951 at a cost of over a million pounds. The stamp forms part of the set issued on the occasion of the centenary of the Public Works Department.

Sweden

Sweden will issue a **set in** honour of the fifteenth anniversary of the Swedish Athletics Union. Date of issue will be some time in May, and the series will feature Rowing, Ice-hockey, Skiing, Women's Athletics and Wrestling. Values will range from 10 ore to 140 ore.

Port. Cols.

The Missionary Art Exhibition has been commemorated by three stamps from each of the following Portuguese Colonies: Angola, Cape Verde Isles, Macao, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese India, St. Thomas and Prince Isles, and Timor. Face value in each case is the equivalent of a few annas.

Check List Of 'Typicals'

THE items chosen for the check list of 'Typicals' given below have been selected because they are (1) fairly cheap, (2) representative, in some way, of the country that issued them, (3) capable of being written up in an interesting manner. The list can, of course, be modified to suit the individual taste.

Roumania: Any value of 'Stagecoach' issue of 1903; 1907 charities; 1 leu value of 1929 Transylvania set; 1932 Stamp anniversary; 1933 Turnu Severin commemoratives; 1936 costumes; 1939 railways; any of the many scout series.

Russia: 1889 'Posthorns'; 1913 Dynastic set; 1914 War Charities; 1923 definitives; 1929 definitives; 1934 'Ten years without Lenin'; 1937 Airs; 1944 War Medals; any small selection from the hundreds of short lived commemorative issues which are to be found in the catalogue. Representative of the Revolutionary period are the issues of the Northern, North-Western and Western Armies, South Russia, Siberia, White Russia and the Denikin Army Post.

Saar: Any values of the first provisional series, 1921 Scenes; 1930 Charities (40c); 1948 Map.

San Marino: St. Marinus 1923; 1931 50c Air; 1935 Mt. Titano; 1932 Garibaldi; 1947 U. S. Stamp Centenary; 1949 Views.

Serbia: 1904 'Death Mask' set; 1915 King Peter on the Battlefield.

Siam: 1910 King Chulalongkorn; 1925 Garuda Airs; current portrait definitives.

Spain: 1867 50c Isabella II; 1872 Amadeo portrait type, any value; 1873 Republican 'Peace' and 'Justice' types; 1875 Bourbon Restoration; 1889 Alfonso XIII as a child; 1930 Alfonso; 1931 Opts. for Republic; 1936 National State issues; 1942 Franco. (The foregoing list gives an idea of the political ups and downs of Spain during the past century. If desired. the Carlist stamps of 1875 may also be included.) On the pictorial side Spain offers a wide range, and the following will be found suitable: 1905 Don Quixote (5c-25c); 1926 Red Cross Airs, (15c, 25c); 1928 Pope and King; low values of Seville series; the various designs of the 1930 Goya Centenaries; assorted designs from the Columbus set of 1930: Columbus Airs of 1930; 1931 Definitives; both sets of 1936 Press commemoratives; 1943 Holy Year; 1947 Cervantes 4th Centenary; 1948 T. B. (Aesculapius).

Sweden: 1920 Guatavus Adolphus; 1939 Linnaeus; any Gustav V issues; 1948 American Settlement.

Switzerland: 1908 Tell's son; 1914 William Tell; 1914 high values; 1941 definitives; 1927 'Pro Juventute' (Pestalozzi etc.); 1943 Stamp Centenary.

Syria: 1930 and 1940 views; 1931, 1937 Airmails.

Turkey: Any of the pre-1913 non-pictorial stamps; 1913 Adrianople; all except top two or three items from 1913 pictorials; various war scenes from 1916 onwards; 1926 Attaturk; 1938 Roman alphabet; current definitive surface and air stamps.

United States: 1c, 2c 1893 Columbus; 1922 Presidential set or the current one; 1932 Washington Portraits; generous selection from recent 3c commemoratives, especially the 'Famous American' series.

Uruguay: 1904 definitives; 1923 bird; 1930 Independence issue; any portrait of General Artigas; 1926 and 1929 Airs; 1924 and 1928 Football.

Vatican: 1929 'Keys of the Kingdom'; 1933 1 lira and 5 lire; 1938 Airs; 1939 'Sede Vacante' opts.; 1946 Council of Trent; 1933 Express View.

Venezuela: 1930 Bolivar full length portraits; 1940 Bolivar death centenary; 1924 Bolivar and Sucre.

EUROPEAN COLONIES

(In the check list given above, most of the stamps of the European colonies have been omitted. In many cases these Colonials are better designed and more attractive than the stamps of the mother country itself. The Colonial field is very extensive and each collector must work out the details of what he wants to include entirely according to his own preferences. One fortunate thing is that several 'Uniform' series exist, so that by taking one complete set from a single colony one can have designs common to several. Examples are the Vasco da Gama issue of the Portuguese series and the uniform French issues (Tchad au Rhin etc.) of recent years. Italian Africa has been responsible for some brilliant stamps and this largely neglected field will repay attention).

The number of stamps in the Typical Collection. if formed on the lines indicated above, will range from a couple of hundred to upwards of a few thousand. At its simplest only a single stamp is needed to represent each country, and this in itself will provide the collector an exercise for his ingenuity. Actually, a wider choice is preferable, and wherever possible, full sets should be taken, especially if the designs are 'face different'. Most of the items given in the check list are valued at a few pennies, a few at a couple of shillings. No rarities or unobtainable stamps have been isted. And finally, as each country is completed, it must be written up, to set off as attractively as possible this inexpensive and enjoyable sideline.

Deteriorating Health Of Gujaratis

DINKERRAO DESAI'S GRAVE CONCERN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. DINKERRAO DESAI, Minister for Law and Education, Bombay, expressed his grave concern today at the deteriorating health of Gujaratis. He was speaking at the annual general meeting of the Gujarat Research Society.

The Minister expressed his appreciation of the useful work carried on by the Society in health research. He said that it was necessary to find out the causes of the poor health condition of the people of Gujarat. At one time Gujarat was the recruiting ground for the defence forces. At present, however, there were very few Gujaratis in the army. He hoped that the Society would help the two universities of Gujarat to tackle this problem in all its aspects.

The annual report of the Society which was unanimously adopted at the meeting, pointed out inter alia that great progress was made in the sphere of health research under the able guidance of its Medical Committee. A new pamphlet on the "Diseases of the Digestive Tract" had been prepared by Dr. H. I. Jhala, and free copies of it had been distributed through Women's Organization. About 2,000 copies had been distributed to the Gujarat libraries.

Mr. P. G. Shah, President of the Society, reviewed the activities of the Society which included a Bird Survey of Gujarat by Mr. Salim Ali, anthropological and health survey of the selected tribes and castes of Gujarat, health research and diet and nutrition surveys, spread of literature about food, diet, nutrition, etc. The Society has under consideration a proposal for establishment of a social research institute.

Mr. H. V. Divetia, Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat University also pleaded for scientific research in matter of health.

Generating Sets For Mills

Sequel To Power Cut In Coimbatore

COIMBATORE, April 11 (PTI): Thirty out of the thirtyfive textile mills in Coimbatore have installed diesel generating sets to meet the shortage in power supply caused by the power cut now in force in this region, a spokesman of the Southern India Mill Owners Association told the Press Trust of India here this evening.

The generating sets will be able to supply about thirty to thirtyfive per cent of the total power requirements of the mills, it is learnt.

When the cut is in force, mills with generating sets will be able to employ their workers for thirteen to fifteen days in a month, while mills without generating sets could work only for about six or seven days in a month.

No Banning Of Von Papen's Book

VIENNA, April 11 (Reuter): The Soviet High Commissioner in Austria, Lieutenant-General Vadim P. Sviridov, asked the Four Power Allied Council here to ban the memoirs of the former German Chancellor Franz Von Papen.

He said the book "Der Wahrheit Eine Gasse" (Make way for the truth) glorified the Greater Reich and attempted to prove the legality of the Anschluss (union) between Austria and Hitler's Germany.

The Western representatives answered that Von Papen's book constituted "a severe criticism of Hitler and the Nazi regime."

They refused to ban it.

Red Killed In Raid

SINGAPORE, April 11 (Reuter): Police killed Chang Sui, officially described as a notorious Communist branch committee member, in a raid on a tapioca factory near Chemer, in Perak, last night.

BELLARY ISSUE

Hyderabad M.L.As' Plea To Nehru

HYDERABAD, April 11: Seventeen Karnataka members of the Hyderabad Assembly have sent a memorandum to Prime Minister Nehru today, demanding the merger of the entire Bellary district with Mysore State, pending decision about the future of the three talukas of Rayadurg, Alur and Adoni.

The memorandum said that the exclusion of Bellary Taluka from the area now proposed to be integrated with Mysore State was contrary to the Kelkar Award, for it claimed "that Bellary Taluka is a predominantly Kanarese-speaking area".

SONS OF INDIAN SEAFARERS

To Be Trained As Mercantile Marine Officers

BOMBAY, Saturday: The proposal of the Indian Steamship Owners' Association to train two persons selected from among the sons of Indian seafarers for executive officership at the Indian Mercantile Marine training ship "Dufferin" was formally accepted today at a meeting of the governing body of the "Dufferin" here, it was learnt.

The meeting held in camera and presided over by Mr. S. Jagannathan, Director-General of shipping Government of India was attended among others by Mr. M. A. Master, Mr. Roche Victoria, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. B. P. Singh Roy and Mr. C. C. Shah, (M.P.).

The Shipowners Association had recently announced two scholarships under which the two trainees should undergo preliminary education in a school and then with the "Dufferin".

At the conclusion of the meeting, the governing body set up a sub-committee to consider the recommendations made by an expert's committee appointed by India's Education Ministry to examine and report the "scholastic" side of the training on "Dufferin".

RIFT IN AWAMI LEAGUE

KARACHI, April 11 (PTI): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and Nawab of Mamdot, joint sponsors of Jinnah Awami Muslim League have fallen apart, according to competent political observers here. Both these opposition leaders have issued press statements criticising each other.

In recent weeks, the Nawab of Mamdot has been having parleys with people in power at the centre, especially Prime Minister Nazimuddin. Observers believe that this means Mamdot is getting nearer the Government and away from Surhawardy.

Karachi-bound Plane Held Up

CALCUTTA, April 11: (PTI): A Karachi-bound B.O.A.C. plane had to return to its base tonight after a 25-minute flight due to bad weather conditions.

After spending the night at Dum Dum, it will resume its journey tomorrow morning.

A gusty wind passed over Calcutta and surrounding areas tonight.

NEWS BRIEFS

SAMBALPUR: The seat of Lord Shiva in the century-old temple on the island of Hirakud had to be shifted to Burla, a distance of nine miles, and the temple dismantled because of the construction of the Hirakud Dam Project.

TOKYO: A Japanese whaling fleet is due at Yokosuka near here, on Monday with 21,000 tons of whale oil and 14,325 tons of whale meat from the Antarctic.

LONDON: Four Pakistani military officers have been included in the special escort for Queen Elizabeth II during her Coronation here on June 2.

RISHIKESH: Major-General A. N. Sharma, retired Army Medical Chief, will shortly build a permanent "Kutir" (hut) for himself at Sivananda Ashram on the banks of the Ganges at Rishikesh, it is learnt.

COLOMBO: Corporal punishment will be abolished in Ceylon in respect of all juvenile offenders under 14 years age.

ALLEPPEY: The lock-out in the South India Rubber Works, Alleppey declared on April 2 by the management, following a strike by the workers has ended.

BIRKENHEAD (Northwest England): River Mersey shipyards will begin next week to seal up 26 warships of the British Reserve Fleet for cold storage, it was announced here today.

TAIPEH (Formosa): Mr. K. C. Wu, whose resignation as Governor of Formosa was announced yesterday, will remain as Minister without Portfolio in the Chinese Nationalist Cabinet, it was learned officially today.

Press Button Era Is Here

GLENEAGLES (Scotland), April 11 (Reuter): Mr. F. G. Wollard, British Company Director, declared here today that automatic factories worked by a few men pressing buttons are now possible.

Such mass production plants could come into being "just as seen as industrialists are satisfied that they are economically desirable."

Mr. Woollard, head of a Birmingham aluminium casting firm, was addressing a conference here of Scottish managers.

He gave as an example of the trend towards automatic production a sixty foot long machine attended by four men which is now producing 1,600 gear boxes in a 44-hour week.

This replaced a line of eighteen standtype machines, employing thirteen operators, which produced 750 gear boxes in the same time.

TWO MORE SOVIET SPIES ARRESTED

BONN, April 11 (Reuter): West German police have arrested two more members of an alleged Soviet-run spy ring uncovered in West Germany two days ago, a Government source said today.

This brings to 37 the total number arrested in the roundup.

One of the 35 people seized on Thursday hanged himself in Essen prison last night.

R.A.F. Men To Visit Ceylon

LONDON, April 11 (Reuter): More than one hundred officers and airmen of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command start a training and goodwill flight to Ceylon and South Africa tomorrow.

Six four-engined Shackleton Mark T-2 aircraft of No. 42 Squadron which in the last war won honours for attacking the German warship 'Scharnhorst' will fly to Ceylon. On the return trip three will call in South Africa where they will stay for six days.

Cyclonic Gale In Silchar

SILCHAR, April 11 (PTI): A cyclonic gale accompanied by rains swept across the town and surrounding areas last night. The electric supply of the town was disrupted and several people were injured. The damage was undetermined.

MAGISTRATES MUST BE SOCIAL WORKERS

Barot's Reply To Felicitations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. J. M. BAROT was today felicitated on his new appointment as the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, at a reception given by his friends and admirers at the Pansukhlal Mafatlal Bath, Chaupatty.

The gathering included merchants who had been sentenced to pay heavy fines for breaches of the control regulations by Mr. Barot as the Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Court in 1947. Also present were Mr. H. Divetia, Mr. Dhehar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, Mr. Babubhai Patel and a large number of advocates.

A beautiful casket containing "an address" was presented to Mr. Barot by Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas who presided.

The "address" complimented the Additional C.P.M. on his deep knowledge of law and firm and impartial sense of justice which characterised his judgments. It eulogised his services in the field of social welfare work and wished him "greater glory" and a long life.

Mr. Purshottamdas said that Mr. Barot dispensed justice "fearlessly without any expectations of reward or displeasure." Few Government appointments met with the unanimous approval of the public these days, he added. But Mr. Barot's appointment was an exception and the public must therefore call upon the Government to appoint only such men of calibre to the key posts.

Mr. K. K. Shah, M.L.A., who has practised for a long time in Mr. Barot's Courts, said that he had a quick grasp of facts and an unerring sense of justice. The very fact that a large number of merchants who had been convicted by him for breaches of the law had today turned up to felicitate him showed that Mr. Barot was "not only fearless in dispensing justice but also very popular."

Mr. H. M. Choksi, Government pleader on the Appellate Side in the High Court, testified to the legal acumen of Mr. Barot as evidence in his judgments. He said that the High Court had often put on record its appreciation of the way in which he meted out justice. Messrs. Jamnadas Lodiwala, Ambalal Inamdas and C. C. Shah also paid tributes to Mr. Barot's knowledge of law and his even sense of justice.

Mr. Barot in a humorous speech said that Mr. K. K. Shah was "correct" in congratulating his wife. Whenever a man was honoured the credit always went to the wife! Referring to her quality of fearlessness, he said that it was always to be welcomed. A man who had a "fearless" wife could achieve great many things in world! Fearlessness, he clarified amidst laughter, need not necessarily mean that the wife should always quarrel with or differ from the husband. On the contrary, fearlessness could free the husband from paying too minute an attention to the household chores and release his energies for other activities.

Mr. Barot said that he had tried to dispense justice impartially. However, he did not claim to be infallible. He said he believed that the magistrates should also be social workers striving to alleviate human suffering.

Earlier, Mr. C. H. Mithaiwalla, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the chief guest.

College Professor Killed In Car Accident

CUTTACK, April 11 (PTI): Dr. Jagadish Chandra Dutta, Professor of Pathology in the Medical College, Cuttack, was killed and the Chief Minister of Orissa, Mr. Nabakrushna Chaudhuri injured in a car accident about seven miles from Dhenkanal last night. Dr. Dutta and Mr. Chaudhuri were going to Dhenkanal to see Mrs. Chaudhuri who has been suffering from high fever there. The injuries to Mr. Chaudhuri were not reported to be serious.

Th car was stated to have fallen in a ditch while it was taking a diversion near a bridge under repair. Mr. Chaudhuri was treated in the Dhenkanal Hospital.

It Was A Big Turn In Life

SURAT, April 11 (PTI): Kumvar Menabhai Desai, a toddy booth contractor before 1939, has been actively working for the success of Prohibition and last Monday he donated four bhigas of land and a house for social work in his village Mohuaria.

Revealing this today at a press conference, Mr. N. G. Saswadekar, Collector of Surat, said this was a "glaring instance of the appeal that Prohibition has among the village people."

Mr. Saswadekar said that Mr. Desai wanted to garland Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister, and Mr. B. G. Kher, the former Chief Minister, at a meeting in 1939. The two leaders suggested to him that he should give up the drink-business. That was a turn in his life and today Mr. Desai is one of the loudest protoganists of Prohibition, the Collector said.

Mr. N. G. Saswadekar told a press conference today that "Prohibition has eminently succeeded in Surat district, where 51 per cent of the population belong to the Adiwasi tribes."

JOINT EFFORT TO FIGHT LOCUSTS

Deshmukh's Plea To States

NEW DELHI, April 11 (PTI):—Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Agriculture Minister today appealed to all the States concerned to put in "a joint and determined effort" to fight the locust menace in the country, which was more serious this year than in the previous years.

Dr. Deshmukh who was addressing the Inter-State locust conference said, "the expert locust committee has examined the proposals of the Director of Locust Control for operation in the scheduled desert areas and of the States for operation in the cultivated areas. I hope the proposals will meet with your approval and all the States concerned will put in a joint and determined effort for fighting the menace."

Indo-Pak Talks Postponed

NEW DELHI, April 11 (PTI): The meeting to discuss the agenda for the official conference on Indo-Pakistan dispute, which was to have been held on Monday has ben postponed.

Pakistan officers who were expected here tomorrow will now arrive late in the week.

Boat Special From Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 11 (PTI): A boat special for Ballard Pier, Bombay, will leave Howrah at 3.25 p.m. on April 13 to connect with S. S. 'Cicilia', 'Batory' and 'Strathden', states a press note issued by the Public Relations Officer for Railways in Calcutta.

Students Construct Road To School

AHMEDABAD, April 11: The construction of a kutcha road by students of C. N. High School at Ambavadia, a few miles from here, was witnessed by the Union Planning Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, who left for Delhi on April 9 on the completion of his Gujerat tour to popularise the Five-Year Plan through Bharat Sewak Samaj in all district areas. Mr. Nanda took part in the "Shramyagna Week" of sacrificial labour for constructive work organised by the institute.

Between You And Me

By Me

HISTORY is usually the passing parade of power politics and a chronology of events whose glare "browns out" in the march of time. Sometimes it assumes the form of a drama with destiny and nemesis playing at cross purposes. Public memory is short and hence few will be able to relish or appreciate the fun or irony which situations create by themselves.

This peroration has been provoked by a moonlight walk I had at Marine Drive. The Marina, with its snaky curve, glittering lights and stream-lined buildings, is one of the beauty spots of the city. Thirty years back, it was not so. The adding of extra dimension to the city was the brainwave of the most unpopular Governor of Bombay, Sir George Lloyd. He conceived the project of damming a good portion of Back Bay between Malabar Hill and Colaba Point. While the waves refused to obey King Canute, they retreated to some extent under orders from Sir George Lloyd. As is usual with big projects, costs exceeded the estimates, unwanted plants were ordered, wrong men were put in key positions and things went awry. Along with the Governor was a dredger named Sir George Lloyd, which had to face the odium and public criticism along with its namesake. "Back Bay bungle" and "Lloyd's folly" were the streamers coined by Mr. B. G. Horniman to placard the misfire of a big plan. Mr. Manu Subedar exposed the squandermania of the whole scheme and came to limelight. Mr. K. F. Nariman, then a humble police court lawyer, entered the arena against Sir George Lloyd and challenged his regime by the well-known Harvey-Nariman case. Big guns of the Government were mobilised against him, but his exposure of the mild steel bar scandal shook Lloyd's citadel. Mr. Nariman won hands down, became "Veer" Nariman and had a street named after him. Sir George Lloyd, the dredger, was sold to Ceylon, while the man was sent to Egypt as Governor, with disgrace abounding.

* * *

Sir George Lloyd was an arch enemy of Gandhiji, and in his own picturesque phrase wanted "to bury Gandhi alive." The other three counts on which he became unpopular were the Back Bay Reclamation, Sukkur Barrage and the Development Department chawls at Worli which were then termed as the "Black Holes of Bombay." Nearly three decades have passed. And what a change they have wrought? On the ashes of the Back Bay bungle has risen a model city and the Development Department chawls have become the beehive of Labour population. Both the schemes, however, have paid bumper dividends. It is Sukkur Barrage that keeps Pakistan economy at a bull point. This triple benefactor received all brickbats and no bouquets during his regime. This is poetic justice. History never forgives, but ever forgets.

* * *

Sir George Lloyd's case is symptomatic of the nemesis in history. The Lloyd Dam on the Nile, the Marine Drive in Bombay and the Sukkur Barrage in Pakistan had been marked with disapproval at the time of construction, but nonetheless have made the three countries great beneficiaries in the course of decades. Since the British have quit India and are about to quit Egypt, the memory of the founder has not become popular, though his acts have turned greatly beneficial with the passage of time. The tragedy of Sir George Lloyd was that he lived three decades ahead of his times and contemporaries were unable to appreciate the work which he did for posterity. His scoffers became heroes of the day, while the real benefactor has gone into oblivion. This calls for a re-thinking and revaluation of history.

Similarly, during India's freedom struggle many leaders proclaimed that Pakistan would come only over their dead bodies, but we were forced to have the first taste of freedom with the bitter pill of the Division of the country. The humour of the situation was that this country, which carried on a raging, tearing campaign against the Partition of Bengal under Lord Curzon's regime and succeeded in annulling the Partition, had to undertake the surgical operation itself to attain freedom. And it happened to be partition with a vengeance, which was not even envisaged in Curzon's scheme. Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee may score a political point by throwing the blame for partition on Pandit Nehru, but the fact remains that all of us are jointly responsible for it, either as architects or as silent spectators. This is another case of nemesis of history.

* * *

Another sample of the nemesis of history is that a left winger like Mr. Jayaprakash Narain mouths the slogan of a rank reactionary like Sir Sydney Rowlatt, the father of the Rowlatt report which brought in its wake the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwalabagh Massacre. "Democracy as known and practised in the West is unknown in India", runs the first sentence of the Rowlatt report. Indian patriots like Tilak, Beasant and Gandhiji took this up as a challenge and there was countrywide agitation against this libel on India. Newspaper columns were full of this controversy and history, mythology and Puranas were pressed into service to prove that India had a democracy, more ancient than the British brand. The Ramayana episode of King Dasaratha calling the Parliament of the elite to proclaim Rama as the ruler was quoted as the highlight of democracy in olden times. Mr. Justice Kumaraswamy Sastri, who was one of the members of the Rowlatt Committee and signed the report without even appending a minute of dissent, joined the controversy and retorted that the Kaikeyi episode which vetoed the nomination of Rama was an indication of the absence of democracy.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain's statement in Allahabad, that parliamentary democracy and party political system were inadequate to run the affairs of a country like India, looks like a colourable imitation and an echo of the Rowlatt doctrine. Mr. Jayaprakash is not the lone crusader in this respect. Some time back, Acharya Vinoba Bhave said that the party system was the bane of India, and that in future general elections, good men of all parties should be nominated and win the elections without a fight. Many a time during the freedom fight we have proclaimed from house-tops that good government is no substitute to self-government. It logically follows that the rule of good men is not a substitute for democracy. The Indian constitution has been modelled on the British, American and Continental patterns of democracy. If it is to be the rule of a few hand-picked "good men", the Indian Constituent Assembly need not have wasted years of midnight labour on drafting the constitution. These pronouncements show that Indian leaders have not fully grasped the revolution that has come over the country since the advent of freedom, and are looking back and backward to an Utopia of their imagination. Democracy has come to stay and there is no question of going back. India has to march ahead as the greatest democracy in the East.

* * *

Democracy postulates along with the rule of the majority, the rule of law. The writ of the government chosen by the people should run large and there is no room for direct action or Satyagraha in a democracy. Well-organised opposition inside Parliament and regulated constitutional agitation in the country must act as a check on the vagaries of the government; but civil disobedience is unthinkable in a free democracy. Both Mr. Jayaprakash Narain and Acharya Vinoba Bhave unfortunately hold the view that Satyagraha must be a 'reserve' weapon even in democracy. The 'almighty' vote is the only instrument of government in a democracy, and it cannot tolerate any other weapon which will set it at naught. Strange as it may seem, even the Treasury Bench endorses the use of extra legal methods in a democracy. Inaugurating the Prohibition Week in Ahmedabad, Dr. Jivraj Mehta recommended to the people the weapon of Satyagraha in their fight against misuse of tinctures. According to him, it was the right and duty of the people to resort to Satyagraha to prevent the sale of tinctures used as intoxicants, in the larger interests of the society. And he significantly added that there was no breach of law in that case. This is a strange doctrine to come from the mouth of a Minister. It is the duty of the police to check violations of the prohibition law. Citizens can help the guardians of law and order by volunteering information which will bring the offenders to book. But Satyagraha with picketting and boycott, is a dangerous weapon which might lead to the breach of peace as well as of law. Moreover, Satyagraha is a game at which more than one can play. You cannot invoke the aid of Satyagraha to prop up the policy of the government and at the same time raise a hue and cry when the opponents use it as in the case of foodgrain Satyagraha and sales tax agitation. A constitutional government cannot invoke, propagate or resort to extra constitutional methods. It looks as if we are yet to learn the first lessons in democracy.

BARODA MUSEUM

WITH the merger of Baroda in Bombay State, its famous museum and picture gallery have been taken over by the Education Department of the Bombay Government. Well known as one of the biggest of its kind in the East, the Baroda museum has, since its integration, become the regional collecting centre for the entire Gujarat. Maharaja Sayajirao III Gaekwad, who figured in history as an independent and enlightened ruler, was the founder of the museum. Throughout his life and in his world-wide travels, he was an art collector to enrich the museum.

The Natural History Section, with Mammals Gallery, Reptiles and Amphibians and Osteological Gallery is rich in exhibits valuable to students of zoology, geology and economic botany. The art and archaeological section covers in a nutshell the whole world of art and culture. The main attraction is the Indian Art Gallery portraying the march of Indian art from the age of Indus civilisation to the present day. Samples of Mauryan art, Sunga art pieces, Gandhara sculpture, Kushan Terracotta figurines and Kshatrapa art of Gujarat act as a torch of knowledge to the dark periods of Indian history in which there are many missing links.

Ancient Indian art has not been cribbed, cabined and confined within the strict geographical limits of Bharat Varsha. It travelled to the Far East, to countries like Sumatra, Java, Bali, Burma and Siam. It took new shapes. Two Dwarapala statues carved of lava and a wood carving of Matsya Avatar, unearthed from Bali, indicate the wide frontier which ancient Indian art had reached. Moreover, Indian art has influenced, and in turn has been influenced, by Lamaistic art of Tibet, Mongolia and China, and Egypt-Babylonian art. The Chinese Gallery, the Japanese Section, the Nepalese and Tibetan Group, the Egypto-Babylonian Gallery and the Islamic Room in the museum afford unique facility to students of art to study art trends of the ages of history. The Graeco-Roman room, the European Picture Gallery, masterpieces of the Byzantine school covering Italy, Holland, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Germany and France, traverse a vast vista of history. Modern Indian art is represented by the works of front rankers like Deuskar, Bendre, Sanyal and Chavda. The Numismatic Section contains 22,000 coins of Indian and foreign origin, which will be a great attraction to students of history.

Mr. H. Goetz, the Director, has brought out a valuable brochure under the title "Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery." The introduction to various sections is well documented and the running commentary of the march of art and culture through the ages will prove a valuable source of information to specialists and laymen alike. The book is profusely illustrated with samples of art from all countries and of all times. The Baroda Museum is the world of art in miniature and should prove an attraction to students, savants and tourists.

CHECK EATING TO AVOID EXCESS WEIGHT

(Continued From Page 6 Col. 4)

foods, pastries and other such high calorie foods become a part of every day's menu. Some families boast that they are big bread eaters or that they just can't think of ending a meal without a sweet dessert. During the years of youth and growth, the extra calories may be utilized successfully but as maturity brings a change in the rate of metabolism as well in the amount of active exercise, that extra food is stored as body fat. Unless eating habits are changed to eliminate high calorie intake, obesity results.

SENSUAL PLEASURE

"Overeating", says Dr. Bram, "may become as compelling a habit as alcohol, and efforts at correction may appear quite as futile." In such cases excess eating is usually an expression of a maladjusted life. Instead of rationalizing, the person seeks relief in eating beyond body needs.

Eating is definitely a sensual pleasure. Many men and women who have unsatisfactory sex lives find solace in eating. Food acts as a balm for inner personal loneliness. it serves the same purpose for some people as alcohol does for others.

It relieves the strain of worry or tension. You hear of people worrying themselves thin, but authorities believe that for every discontented person who worries himself thin, three gorge themselves fat.

THE RISKS

But why worry about being fat if eating gives you pleasure? Why wait for the green light when you walk across the street? It all goes back to the natural law of self-preservation, and it is up to each person to make his own choice. There is no doubt in the minds of those who have made a study of nutrition that a direct relationship exists between weight and longevity.

Life insurance statistics show that, at the age of 55, 20 per cent overweight increases the death rate 20 per cent, while 40 per cent overweight increases the death rate 65 per cent above normal.

Obesity contributes to many de-generative diseases that are painful or incapacitating long before they are fatal. Diabetes, high blood pressure, kidney ailments, osteoarthritis — all are helped along by obesity.

But isn't appetite a natural guide to body needs? Appetite can never be considered an infallible guide to body needs. But you can reduce your weight without undue discomfort from hunger. You may eat freely of low-calorie foods, such as lettuce, broccoli, spinach, carrots, tomatoes, celery, asparagus and rhubarb. These foods are rich in vitamins and minerals, which your body must have to retain its chemical balance. but they are low in calories. You may and should eat enough protein foods to avoid any lowering of your body's resistance and any feeling of fatigue or exhaustion Many authorities recommend a higher protein intake as part of a reducing diet. Not only do proteins preserve the nitrogen balance but they digest more slowly than starchy foods, helping to eliminate or reduce hunger. A high protein diet may even accelerate the loss of weight

LIMITS OF EXERCISE

What about exercise? Exercise may be as deceiving as a two-faced friend. To be sure it has its place in the control of body weight and it gives tone to the muscles serving a definite beneficial purpose. But exercise alone can do little to assist the overweight person in reducing.

Dr. Newburg figures that you must walk 36 miles to rid the body of one pound of excess fat, and if you eat a big enough meal to satisfy the hunger you probably will feel as a result of your walk, you can gain more than you lost quite easily.

A man weighing 250 pounds will have to climb 20 ten-foot flights of stairs to rid himself of the energy contained in one slice of bread. Leaving off the extra slice of bread seems a more logical means of controlling weight.

Sweating it out in a Turkish bath can be deceiving too. Sweating reduces weight by removing water from the tissues. A few drinks of water put you right back where you started.

Fat people frequently get discouraged because they fail to lose weight immediately even when put on an extremely low-calorie diet under the direction of a physician. This failure to lose weight often may be attributed to water retention. And experiments conducted on rats at the University of Minnesota revealed that loss of weight during fasting may be influenced by the diet previous to the fasting period. If the previous diet was high in fat, the weight loss is slower than if the previous diet was high in carbohydrates. Loss of weight will come, however, if the calorie intake is kept below body needs. And if the early failure to lose was due to water retention, later losses are usually rapid.

Young people naturally respond more quickly to a reducing diet than do older people, and it is wise for the mature person to lose more gradually. This is true for physiological reason, and for cosmetic reason as well. A fat person often looks older after losing weight because some of the cushions of fat below the skin have disappeared and the stretched skin wrinkles if you have allowed your weight to get out of control than to battle all the other detrimental effects that always accompany too much fat.

DIET ALL HIS LIFE

Must the fat person diet all his life? Yes and no Truly everyone regardless of age overweight should diet all his life to the extent that he eats the foods that nourish his body properly in correct proportion to his own needs. The science of nutrition has supplied us with facts, facts unheard of in Great-Grandmother's day. Great-Grandmother may be excused if she ate for pleasure only and allowed her appetite to rule her food intake. She knew as little about calories as about atom bombs. She may be used also for believing obesity was strictly a matter of hereditary tendencies. But for you and me facts are available. For us it is a matter of choice: eat wisely according to the requirements of our own bodies, or eat ourselves out of a longer, happier life.

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AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for selling Belt Fastners, Cycle Parts, Domestic Sewing Machines, Prambulators, Tailor Scissors. Contact New Trade Agencies, 114, Model Town, Ludhiana. East Punjab.

(3581)

KASHMIR CALLING

For Houseboats, Bungalows, Huts, Hotels, Tents etc; and all arrangements, for Fishing, Trekking, Shooting etc. Contact Hind-Homes Co. Srinagar.

(3564)

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL P.W.D.

TENDER NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Aviation Division No. 1, Central P.W.D., Santa Cruz, Bombay-29, invites tenders from approved contractors for the work "Resurfacing the concrete pavement with Shelcrete for the runways at Santa Cruz, Stage II NW|SE runway from the S|E. end to the junction with E|W runway". Estimated cost Rs. 1,90,030|-. Earnest money Rs. 9,502|-. Tenders shall be received upto 3 P.M. on 20th April 1953 and will be opened on the same date at 3-15 P.M. The tender forms and other conditions of contract are obtainable from this office at Rs. 10|4|0 per copy which amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

(6176)

"SHATABDI TICKETS"

ON CENTRAL RAILWAY

"SHATABDI" TICKETS issued over the CENTRAL RAILWAY in connection with the Indian Railways' Centenary Celebrations are available for 14 days from THE MIDNIGHT OF THE DATE OF ISSUE and not 14 days from and including the date of issue as previously notified. This extension of availability also applies to "Shatabdi" tickets purchased before the issue of this notification.

(6177)

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ELLORE, (W.G.Dt.) S.I.

BIG OPIUM HAUL AT SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, April 11 (Reuter): Harbour police at dawn today boarded a sampan and seized 130 pounds of opium valued at 65,000 Straits Dollars (nearly a lakh of rupees).

Two men were detained.

Silam Says

Continue Prohibition At Any Cost

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"PROHIBITION must be continued at any cost and sustained efforts should be made to make it a complete success in the interest of the poor and working class people", observed Mr. S. L. Silam, M.L.A., Bombay, broadcasting from the Bombay station of All India Radio today.

Tracing the history of the drink habit in India, Mr. Silam said that India was the only country in which drink was condemned by the people themselves. No doubt, attempts were made in the past to give the drink an honourable place in society, but public opinion soon grew against it and credit for that awakening mostly went to Lord Buddha and emperors like Ashoka and Harsha who propagated his ideal teachings. Shri Shankaracharya had also to include the principles of simplicity and abstinence in Hinduism. Since then Indians began to treat abstinence as the natural temperament of human beings and addiction as a defect.

Adverting to the argument of anti-Prohibitionists regarding individual liberty, Mr. Silam said that certain restrictions were necessary for the better administration of a family, a society and a nation. With reference to the argument of the loss of revenue he asked, "Shall we remain inactive because of such impediments and refuse to face our enemy who is bent on destroying us completely?"

Prohibition movement, he said, chiefly aimed at the emancipation of poor and working class families who were being turned into paupers by the drink evil. They could find a number of instances in which hundreds of working class families had become happy and prosperous as a result of Prohibition.

Meeting the argument that Prohibition had given rise to illicit distillation and a number of other crimes, Mr. Silam said: "There are a number of legal measures like the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, etc., which are operating everywhere with a view to safeguarding the interests of society and putting a check over criminal elements. In spite of such measures, some criminals manage to escape detection and punishment but can anybody say that there is no necessity of any legislation because it cannot completely eradicate crime?"

PROHIBITION ROOTED IN INDIA'S SOIL

The Government would leave no stone unturned to make Prohibition a complete success, stated Mr. V. K. Sathe, Deputy Minister for Civil Supplies, addressing a Prohibition Week meeting at Shivree, (Greater Bombay) on Thursday night.

The idea of prohibiting drink had rooted in the soil of India from ancient times, he said. Lord Krishna advised the Yadavas to ban drinking, but they disregarded his advice to their utter peril. The Moghul and Maratha rulers also made considerable efforts to eradicate the drink evil. However, it spread countrywide during the British regime.

The alien rulers, who had little concern for the welfare of the people they ruled, encouraged it in order to fill their own coffers, he said, but the present Government could not afford to disregard the interests of the people in that manner.

Referring to his recent tour of the mofussil areas, Mr. Sathe said that many women had expressed to him their gratitude to the Government for its Prohibition policy.

Prohibition Week: Meeting At Dadar

As a part of the programme during Prohibition Week, a termination meeting has been arranged today (Sunday) at 8-00 p.m. at Shivaji Park, Dadar. The meeting will be presided over by Shri S. K. Patil and will be addressed by Mr. B. S. Hiray and Dr. P. A. Dias, Mayor of Bombay.

World famous international wrestlers including King Kong, Tiger Holden, George Pencheff, Roy Hefferman, Allen Pinfold, Dara Singh, Sundagar Singh, Sardar Khan and Alyarkhan will be interviewed at the meeting.

A drama entitled 'AAI' written by H. V. Desai, a journalist will also be staged on the occasion along with other entertainment programmes.

200 Arrests In Three Days

SEQUEL TO HUNT FOR ILLICIT LIQUOR

SURAT, April 11 (PTI): About 200 persons were arrested during the past three days, when the Bulsar police conducted a series of raids in about ten villages of the taluka for prohibition offences.

A large quantity of wash, toddy, liquor and stills were seized by the police.

London Exhibition Of Indian Goods

SHIP THE EXHIBITS BY APRIL 20

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India is organizing an exhibition of Indian goods in London on the occasion of the coming Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

The exhibition, which is expected to commence in the last week of May, will be located at two places, namely, (1) at the Exhibition Hall and Galleries of India House and (2) at 28, Cockspur Street, which is a four storeyed building just off Trafiger Square, especially acquired to serve as an Exhibition House for Indian goods.

While the section at India House will include exportable products of all large-scale industries and raw materials, the other section at Cockspur Street, will be devoted to products of small-scale and cottage industries.

The exhibition is expected to be visited by large crowds of visitors, who would be coming from all parts of the world to attend the Coronation. The occasion is considered as an excellent opportunity for advertising Indian products.

Those desirous of participating in the exhibition from Bombay State are to do so through the Government of Bombay and the exhibits are to be shipped through Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, by April 20.

Alleged Possession Of Stolen Property

BOMBAY, Saturday: The city police last night took into custody two partners of a Marwari firm of moneylenders for alleged possession of stolen property.

Police told Chief Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta today that following the recovery of a stolen typewriter from a third person, who pointed out the accused as being the party who sold the typewriter to him, the firm was raided.

The police recovered four typewriters, two table fans, one radio and one sewing machine from the Marwari Pedhi. Chandumal Veerchand and Mishrimal Veerchand, the partners, were arrested as they could not account for the possession of these articles. The account books also did not show any of these articles as being mortgaged with the firm, police said.

Both the accused were released on bail.

Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar

Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works left for Poona today. He will return to Bombay on April 13.

DISSIDENT SOCIALISTS

May Form New Party

LUCKNOW, April 11 (PTI): An All India Conference of the dissident members of the Socialist Party of India which merged with the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party last year, will be held in Lucknow on June 9, Mr. Tulsi Boda, a member of the National Ad Hoc Committee of the Socialist Party told a press conference here yesterday.

The conference will meet for four days preceded by a three-day meeting of the National Ad Hoc Committee of the Socialist Party in Lucknow from June 7.

Mr. Boda said that he was optimistic about the Socialists forming a new party.

Assault On Constable

BOMBAY, Saturday: A plain-clothes police constable was severely assaulted when he was marching off a suspect charged with drunkenness to the police station by three of his associates this morning. The suspect was freed but the associates were arrested later.

Police told Chief Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta that the constable was passing along Bazar Gate Street when he noted Louis Pinto, Jagannath Rajaram, Pandurang Ganpat and Tukaram behaving in a drunken manner.

As the constable approached the group, Tukaram is said to have abused him. The constable disclosed his identity and asked Tukaram to accompany him to the police station. Hardly had they proceeded a few paces, the three others assaulted the constable and succeeded in freeing Tukaram who is absconding.

The three accused were released on bail by the C.P.M.

ALLEGED STABBING

The Bombay C.I.D. last night took into custody Abdul Razak Abdulla in connection with the stabbing of pavement sleepers last Sunday last at Null Bazar. It will be recalled that two persons died on the spot. Another died shortly after being admitted into a hospital.

ALLEGED FRAUD

BOMBAY, Saturday: Damodar Bhatia and Girdhar Kandadi were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khambatta, this morning on charges of misrepresentation and fraud.

The police in their case alleged that the method adopted by the accused was to insert advertisements in local newspapers under the name of a bogus firm, the International Trading Corporation, offering residential flats in various localities in the city. The complainants responded to the advertisements and were shown some flats by the accused in localities like Marine Drive. The accused then would promise possession of the flats on condition that six months rent was paid to them in advance plus a commission for themselves. They would then abscond with the money. The present complainant was duped in this way to the tune of Rs. 600.

The accused were remanded into police custody pending further enquiries.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the Army and Navy Stores Limited, Bombay, the Baroda Borough Municipality, Baroda and Messrs. Beharilal Ramcharan Cotton Mills Limited, Messrs. Laxmiratan Engineering Works Limited, Messrs. Stores (India) Limited, Messrs. Aurangabad Mills Limited, Messrs. Beharilal Ramcharan and Messrs. Ramgopal Ramprasad, all of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri S. H. Naik, the second to that of Shri P. D. Vyas and the rest to that of Shri Salim M. Merchant.

Congress MLA Resigns

BHUBANESWAR, April 11 (PTI): Mr. Pitambar Bhupati Harichandan Mahapatra (Congress) has resigned his membership of the Orissa Assembly it is understood today. He was elected on an Independent ticket from Sukinda constituency in Cuttack district and later joined the Congress Assembly party.

PRODA'S UNBRIDLED POWERS MAY HINDER DEMOCRACY

Argument In Khuhro Petition

LAHORE, April 11 (PTI): Arguments on Mr. M. A. Khuhro's petition against his disqualification under PRODA were continued before the Pakistan Federal Court here for the second day yesterday.

Mr. Manzoor Kadir, counsel for Mr. Khuhro former Chief Minister of Sind, submitted that unbridled power wielded under the PRODA may, in many contingencies bring democracy and provincial autonomy to a standstill.

As an example, he said, a Minister in the provincial government may consider in public interest to transfer any official but does not do so fearing to incur the displeasure of the authority who set PRODA into motion. The Minister would prefer not to transfer the official rather than face the consequences of the PRODA which takes away his political and civil rights.

Mr. Kadir pleaded that PRODA should be so constructed that a check and guarantee exists in a case where action under the Act has wrongfully aggrieved the rights of a respondent.

Pak Minister's Plea For Use Of Khadi

LAHORE, April 11 (PTI): Pakistan Punjab's new Industries Minister, Masood Sadiq pleaded for the use of khadi by people to relieve the economic distress, particularly in villages.

He told newsmen yesterday, "except my pen and watch almost everything that I have been using for the last ten years is deshi (home made)."

Mr. Sadiq said that by encouraging small scale industries like spinning and weaving, the Government would reach food to the hungry millions in villages.

Collector Bags Tigress

JALGAON, April 11 (H.S.): A 9 ft. 7 inches-long tigress fell a prey to the bullet of the District Collector of East Khandesh, Shri Sukhtankar, in the jungles of Satpuda recently.

While the tiger couple had just come out of the den, along with two cubs, Shri Sukhtankar fired a shot which brought down the mother. The head of the family escaped, with the young ones.

To Fight Famine In Gujerat

SURAT, April 11 (PTI): Mr. Thakorebhai Shah, Secretary of the Gujerat Kisan Sabha has suggested that the "Kasturbhai Lalbhai Relief Committee" should be broadbased by inclusion of representatives of various social organisations and political parties in Gujerat in order to fight effectively the conditions created by famine.

Rangoon Judge For K.M.T. Issue In U. N.

RANGOON, April 11 (PTI): Justice Myint Thein, judge of Burma's Supreme Court, left Rangoon for New York today to present before the General Assembly Burma's case of aggression against the Formosa Government.

He will replace Mr. James Barrington, Burma's Permanent United Nations Delegate, who suddenly took ill in New York.

DISPLACED PERSONS CLAIMS ACT

Plea For Extension

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Nanik Motwane, General Secretary of the Sindhi Seva Samiti of Bombay, in a telegram to Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Union Minister for rehabilitation, appeared for extension of the Displaced Persons' Claims Act by at least another three months.

The telegram said the extension would enable verification of the remaining claims still left unverified. Owing to certain technical difficulties many claims have remained unverified and if they are not verified harm will be done to the interest of those who have been waiting anxiously for the last five years in the hope of getting some compensation," it added.

ILLUMINATION OF VICTORIA TERMINUS

Highlights Of Railway Centenary Celebrations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. H. P. HIRA, General Manager of the Central Railway told a press conference today that the authorities concerned had decided to celebrate the first centenary of the Indian Railway on April 16 in Bombay.

Mr. Hira said that the prosperity of a country could be measured by the speed of its transportation. The invention of rail transport was an epoch-making event in human progress, and it was therefore quite natural that they should celebrate the centenary of the birth of railway in India.

The General Manager further observed that it was on April 16, 1853 that the first railway train in India, hauled by three engines moved off amidst cheers of hundreds of people from Bombay to Thana. Thus it was in Bombay that the Railway Age in India had truly commenced. They had therefore decided to celebrate this unique event at Victoria Terminus in a manner befitting the occasion.

DETAILED PROGRAMME

Referring to the centenary programme, Mr. Hira said that in the afternoon of April 16, a function will be held in the main building of the Central Railway at Victoria Terminus, which will be presided over by the Governor. The army will provide a guard of honour. The General Manager at this function will recall the circumstances of the birth of the railway and its growth and achievements.

During the celebrations some old and new locomotives and other railway stock will be on view at Platform No. 9, Victoria Terminus, the idea being to portray the progress "between then and now."

A highlight of the celebrations will be the illumination of the Headquarters offices at Victoria Terminus and other important railway buildings of the Central Railway in Bombay. One of the suburban trains running between V. T. and Bandra, another between V.T. and Kalyan will also be illuminated.

JUVENILE AND BEGGARS DEPARTMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Juvenile and Beggars Department of the Government of Bombay has now been made permanent. This Department, which consists of (1) the Juvenile Branch, (2) the Provincial Association Branch, (3) the Beggars Branch and (4) the Habitual Offenders Act Branch, was first created in June 1947 on a temporary basis and was subsequently continued from time to time.

Higher Art Exam. Results

BOMBAY, Saturday: The results of the Drawing Teachers, the Drawing Masters and the Art Masters Examinations and the remaining Higher Art Examinations will be declared on April 21 and May 14, respectively, at 2 p.m. at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay Centre.

The results of the candidates appearing for the Drawing Teachers Examination at the Ahmedabad and the Poona Centres and of the candidates appearing for the Elementary Examination in Drawing and Painting at the Ahmedabad and the Dharwar Centres will be declared at the respective centres, simultaneously.

RAJ BHAVAN NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received Field Marshal Sir William and Lady Slim and Mr. Mahesh Doctor.

Mr. Bijoy Singh Roy came to lunch.

Lady Cripps has left.

The Governor presided over the meeting of the Allocation Committee of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Committee, at Raj Bhavan.

PROHIBITION CASES: The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 742 cases, arrested 228 persons and seized 271 gallons of illicit liquor, six gallons of foreign liquor and one gallon of spirit during the week ended April 2.

New Facilities At Bal Bhavan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bal Bhavan, Bombay, has completed one year of its existence and its new term started on April 1. A number of new facilities for recreation, including new books in the library and games for playing, have been added to its equipment. Cinema Shows of educational and entertainment value continue to be held on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at 5-15 p.m., for an hour on each day.

The regular badge-holders are required to pay their quarterly fees and renew their badges as early as possible. Some new admissions also can be made, and the parents and guardians desiring their children to avail of this opportunity of utilising their vacation holidays suitably, may fill in their application form available from the Officer-in-charge, Bal Bhavan, Netaji Subhas Road, Bombay 4, on all days, except Mondays, between 9 and 11 a.m. and 4 and 6 p.m.

TAMIL MONTHLY FROM BOMBAY

Public meeting to inaugurate **VINDHYA**, a Tamil Monthly published from Bombay, at 6-15 p.m. today Sunday, Podar College, Matunga. K. Gopalaswamy, ex-Editor, Times of India, presides.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY
243 metres.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 Pinakin Trivedi, G. songs, 08-15 Sulochana Mhapsekar, ramkali, v.d., 11-45 D. N. Nadkarni, allaiya bilawal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 R. Parsatwar, jaltarang, 13-40 Symphonic hour. 17-30 Sulochana Mhapsekar, multani, v.d., 18-05 Music, 13-10 Locals, 18-20 Pinakin Trivedi, G. songs, 18-30 D. N. Nadkarni, puria dhanashree, 19-00 R. Parsatwar, jaltarang, 19-30 S. Parab party, bhajan, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 D. N. Nadkarni, thumri pilu, 20-45 Pinakin Trivedi, G. songs, 21-15 Padma Narasimhan, K. music, 21-45 Tonight's guest, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Mozart.

VARIATIONS 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 R. Parsatwar, jaltarang, 08-45 V. G. Bhatkar, M. songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 T. Kapoor, H. songs, 12-35 AIR artists, inst. duet, 13-00 V. G. Bhatkar, M. songs, 13-30 T. Kapoor, H. songs, 13-50 A. H. Khan, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 V. G. Bhatkar, M. songs, 20-30 Hindi talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 Sulochana Mhapsekar, kamod, 22-00 A. H. Khan, shudh nat.

BARODA—AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m. — 07-45 Remembrance, 08-15 D. Upadhyaya, jaunpuri, v.d., 09-00 D. Upadhyaya, geets, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, 16-00 Pragna Chhaya, G. geet, 18-10 Pragna Chhaya, G. geets, 18-20 N. K. Dey, pad, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Urmi (Ahm.), 19-00 D. Upadhyaya, puria dhanashree, 19-15 N. K. Dey, bhajans, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet manjari (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 D. Upadhyaya, shankara, 20-30 Choice (Baroda), 20-30 AIR artist, instr. music (Ahm.), 21-15 N. K. Dey, bhakti bhav. 21-30 R. L. Pandya, G. play.

CEYLON

19.84 & 25.05 m. (Morning), 25.05 & 41.72 m. (Evening).

7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Penfriends Corner, 9-00 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Progs., 11-15 Geet Mala, 11-45 Jag Mohan sings, 12-00 noon Down Harmony Lane, 12-15 p.m. News from Ceylon, 12-45 Album of Familiar Favourites, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour, 6-30 Lipton Prog., 6-45 Hindi Prog., 7-00 Swimng & Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Mr. Quiz, 7-30 I hear Southland Singing, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 BBC N. Orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces show, 18-45 Lib. party conference at Ilfracombe, 19-00 Gramo records, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students: Freedom of association, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

INTERVIEW WITH BEVAN

On Sunday at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast an interview in English with Mr. Bevan, who recently visited India on his impressions of the Ajanta and Ellora Caves. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

On Monday, April 13 at 8-30 p.m. Ramnarain Pathak will inaugurate a series of talks in Gujarati entitled "Gurjar Rangbhoomi" with a talk on 'Bhaval Ane Takhto'. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 14, 2009.
Muslim: Rajjab 27, 1372.
Parsi: Avan 13, 1322.
Sunrise 6-25 a.m.
Sunset 6-55 p.m.
Hightide 10-52, 22-57.
Lowtide 04-26, 16-44.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "God, in His Wisdom, made Joy fleeting", at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, at 5-30 p.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, opposite Flora Fountain. Free public lecture on "Karma: Free Choice and Moral Responsibility", at 6-15 p.m.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct classes on Bhagwatgita at the Ramkrishna Mission Khar at 9 a.m. and also at 6 p.m.

LET PRESS COMMISSION DECIDE, SAYS PADHYE

Mr. Prabhakar Padhye writes:

I have seen the statements of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and others and of Mr. S. Sadanand regarding the termination of my services as the editor of **Navashakti**.

Mr. Sadanand's statements contain some inaccuracies and irrelevancies. But, I will not discuss them here. I note that he has suggested the idea of a Court of Honour, in spite of the verdict of the Marathi Journalists' Conference which passed its unopposed resolution after listening to Mr. Sadanand and myself. But, since the whole issue is debated on the level of general principles, obviously the right body to decide on them is the Press Commission which is already in existence. I therefore accept the suggestion of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and others that the dispute should be referred to the Press Commission.

Day Temperatures Fall In U. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 11 (PTI).

The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Rain or thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, south Tamilnad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and occurred locally in north-east Madhya Pradesh, south Deccan (Desh), north Tamilnad and Malabar-South Kanara. A few thundershowers have also occurred in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab (I), East Rajasthan, south Konkan and south Hyderabad. Locally heavy falls have been reported from Tamilnad.

Day temperatures fell by 12F in Uttar Pradesh and the adjoining parts of the Punjab (I). They were generally appreciably above normal in north-east India outside Assam, in Rajasthan, south Madhya Bharat, north Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Kutch and Gujarat.

Forecast valid until the evening of Sunday: Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam and at a few stations in West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east Madhya Pradesh, south Konkan, south Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad and in south peninsula.

Further fall in day temperatures is likely in and around north-west India.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from 1st March 1953 and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hrs. IST on 11th April:—

Ahmedabad	107	76	0	0	—0.1
Allahabad	105	74	0	0	—0.6
Baroda	107	75	0	0	0
BOMBAY	91	78	0	0.1	+0.1
Calcutta	100	81	0	0	—1.7
Madras	95	77	0	0	—0.4
New Delhi	95	72	0	0	—0.6
Poona	100	60	T	1.0	+1.7
Surat	104	77	0	0	—0.1

5-Year Plan Week In Belgaum

BOMBAY, Saturday

Belgaum District is observing the "Five-Year Plan Week" with contributions of voluntary manual labour for development schemes. The desilting of the historical, expansive tank at Belgaum (admeasuring sixteen acres), the removal of encroachments on the bed of Bellary Nala (which would result in the saving for the district of 15,000 bags of paddy), the completion of two bandharas at Gojapati and Kukadoli, the construction of a approach road at Bassapur and the completion of the lift irrigation scheme at Mugathanhubli are some of the items of constructive work taken up for execution during the week.

The first item of work was taken up yesterday, when 500 soldiers of the Five-Year Plan, comprising official and non-officials from various walks of life both men and women, commenced digging the historical tank at Belgaum.

The officers and other members of the staff of the Belgaum Collectorate and allied offices and of the District Local Board have started repairing the road in the Collectorate's compound.

TEST SCARCITY WORK IN THANA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Execution of eight test scarcity works in Thana District has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay. Four of these works are in Umbergaon Taluka and an equal number in Palghar Taluka.

The four works in Umbergaon Taluka are (i) Fansa Kalgaon-Maroli Road, (ii) Umbergaon Deheri-Zai Road, (iii) Mohan-Karanbeli Road and (iv) The deepening of Margol Tank and those in the Palghar Taluka and (i) Alewadi-Nandgaon Road, (ii) Tembhoda - Dhansar Road via Alyali, (iii) widening, mettaling, etc. of Akarpatti Unbhat Road and (iv) Nandgaon Tank.

11 Teachers Sacked

FAIZABAD, April 11 (PTI): Eleven primary school teachers of Faizabad district have been dismissed from service by the District Board authorities for taking part in the Satyagraha launched in Lucknow by the U.P. Adhyapak Mandal 33 days ago.

GRAM SUDHAR SAPTAH

Constructive Work Done

BOMBAY, Saturday: Over 93,000 compost and farm yard manure pits were dug and over 71,000 filled, during the 5th Gram Sudhar Saptah celebrated throughout Bombay State in October last. Besides, over 81,000 trees were planted in the foreshores of tanks, over 1,500 tank beds were cleaned, about 5,200 bunds were repaired and about 1,000 new bunds were raised, during the Saptah.

The districts in which more than 1,000 compost and farm yard manure pits were dug or filled, during the Saptah, were Banaskantha (1,385 dug and 1,014 filled); Mehsana (1,106 dug and 894 filled); Amreli (2,707 dug and 2,354 filled); Baroda (4,614 dug and 2,992 filled); Panchmahals (5,811 dug and 2,390 filled); Surat (2,659 dug and 1,985 filled); Thana (9,225 dug and 8,611 filled); Ahmednagar (4,989 dug and 1,773 filled); East Khandesh (5,156 dug and 5,049 filled); West Khandesh (5,000 dug and 4,722 filled); Nasik (9,581 dug and 6,513 filled); Poona (1,939 dug and 1,372 filled); Satara North (3,055 dug and 2,693 filled); Sholapur (2,481 dug and 1,432 filled); Kolaba (2,780 dug and 2,472 filled); Belgaum (3,715 dug and 2,367 filled); Bijapur (4,021 dug and 2,602 filled); Dharwar (5,831 dug and 7,571 filled including old pits filled); Kanara (3,192 dug and 4,591 filled including old pits filled); Ratnagiri (8,717 dug and 3,528 filled); and Satara South (2,772 dug and 2,140 filled).

TREE PLANTING

By planting 19,033 trees, Ratnagiri District topped the list in the matter of planting trees in the foreshores of tanks during the Saptah. The other districts in which good work was done in this respect were Banaskantha (1,030); Mehsana (1,022); Baroda (3,182); Kaira (1,448); Surat (1,496); Thana (1,171); Bombay Suburban (11,507); East Khandesh (4,916); West Khandesh (7,860); Nasik (1,602); Satara North (2, 881); Sholapur (3,441); Kolaba (3,584); Belgaum (2,740); Bijapur (3,263); Dharwar (1,407); Kanara (1,364); and Satara South (7,940).

Out of the 1,509 tank beds cleaned during the Saptah, 227 were in Baroda, 150 in Satara North, 332 in Kolaba, 281 in Dharwar and 117 in Kanara Districts.

The districts in which notable work was done in the matter of repairs to bunds were Ahmednagar (1,179); Nasik (1,248); Dharwar (327); Bijapur (390); West Khandesh (392); East Khandesh (175); Belgaum (193); Satara North (297); Ratnagiri (167); Sholapur (145); Poona (126); and Baroda (173). In addition, about 1,000 new bunds were raised in the Ahmednagar District.

Morarji's Advice To Sarvodaya Men

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sarvodaya Centres must enable people of the areas concerned to be self-reliant, observed Mr. Morarjibhai Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, addressing the fourth conference of Sarvodaya Sanchalaks that commenced today at the Secretariat, Bombay.

The Chief Minister advised the Sanchalaks to devote more attention to the improvement of the economic condition of the people in their areas by increasing agricultural production, developing handicrafts, etc.

Sarvodaya activities, if they were to fulfil their objective, he observed, should not only create enthusiasm for the Sarvodaya programme among the people of the area, but also inspire their love for and confidence in these activities and goad them to adopt in their daily life the principles and programmes of Sarvodaya. These activities should make the atmosphere of the area more conducive to constructive activities.

Mr. B. S. Hiray, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Shrimati Indumati Chimanlal, Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Dr. T. R. Naravane, Mr. B. D. Deshmukh, Shrimati Nirmala Raje Bhosle, Sanchalaks from various districts and officials concerned with the work attended the conference.

GOOD-BYE LADY C RIPPS

After six months stay in India and Pakistan Lady Stafford Cripps said a warm goodbye to the Indian people on Saturday when she flew to U.K. by an Air India International plane. Wishing her a happy flight were: Standing from left to right: Capt. S. R. Das, Mr. F. K. Khambatta, Dr. Dinshaw Mehta (of Nature Cure Clinic, Poona, Gandhiji's favourite rest clinic) and Mr. P. G. Dastoor. Sitting from left to right: Miss Khorshed Wadia, Lady Cripps and Mrs. Gool Mehta.

MADRAS TRAMWAYS SURPRISE DECISION

Service To Be Discontinued From Today

MADRAS, April 11 (UPI).

TRAM service in the city, which had been operating for the past sixty years, will be discontinued from tomorrow, according to a decision taken by the Madras Tramways Company.

The decision was taken by the Company consequent on the service having become unremunerative. The debenture shareholders of the Tramway company have appointed a Receiver who has taken over the properties of the Company, and has announced that the service will be discontinued from tomorrow. The State Government has been informed accordingly.

The closure of the tram service will throw 1,650 persons out of employment.

About one hundred trams were running daily and over one lakh of people were using them.

Announcing the discontinuance of the electric tram service in Madras City from tomorrow, Mr. P. Brookes, the receiver appointed by the debenture share holders of the tramway company told pressmen that he could run the service, only if the income exceeded the expenses. He could not therefore, say, if and when the tram service could be resumed. The company, he said, had been incurring a loss of Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 a month during the past three or four years.

Mr. Brookes said that he would make every endeavour to resume the service, but it could not be done, unless the service could be run economically.

The Commercial Manager of the Company, in a statement said that with the appointment of the Receiver by the debenture shareholders, the matter had been taken away from the hands of the Company. The Receiver had served notice on the Company and had entered into and taken possession of all the Company's property.

A TRAGEDY

Synchronising with the closure of the Madras Tramways today, one of its oldest employees, who had twice opted against retirement died.

He was Mr. Munuswami, an assistant cashier in the company, who had put in thirtythree years of service. The employee, regarded as a "very loyal worker" by the tramway officials, took two days sick leave and passed away today without the knowledge that the company too was closing down.

Communist Proposal

Mr. P. Ramamurthi, Communist Opposition leader in the Madras Assembly, today urged the Government to "immediately take over the management of the Madras Electric Tramways and maintain the service."

"If legislative sanction is necessary, the legislature can be summoned and I am sure the Government will receive the unanimous support of the members for such a move."

And Now W. Indies Federation

LONDON, April 11 (Reuter):—Talks on federating Britain's scattered island colonies in the West Indies will open in London on Monday, hard on the heels of talks which have consolidated her three territories in Central Africa.

The West Indian scheme will be debated with Britain by the elected representatives of nearly three million people of many races in Trinidad, Barbados, Jamaica and the Windward and Leeward Islands—the tropical paradise, discovered by Columbus, that produces sugar, rum, spices, bananas and bauxite.

DEMAND RELEASE OF BADSHAH KHAN

Pakhtoon Jirga's Plea To Nehru

NEW DELHI, April 11 (UPI):—The President of the Central Pakhtoon Jirga-i-Hind has appealed to the people of India to demand inclusion of the question of immediate release of Badshah Khan in the agenda for discussion at the forthcoming Nehru-Nazimuddin conference.

ANOTHER ATOMIC BLAST GOES OFF

But Not As Bright As One Of The Earlier Ones

LAS VEGAS, April 11 (Reuter).

AN atomic explosion—the fifth in America's spring test series—occurred at dawn in the Nevada desert today.

The orange flash from the blast touched off at the Atomic Energy Commission's proving ground was not as bright as some of the earlier ones of the tests.

As usual the Commission gave no advance indication of the type of device being tested or whether it was exploded from a tower or dropped from a place.

No troops, animals were involved in the experiment. All have been used in two or more of the previous tests.

The sound wave reached Las Vegas—75 miles away—about seven minutes after the blast was heard as two separate low rumbles. No shock wave was felt.

The shock wave from last Monday's blast heaviest of the series broke of a plate glass window in a shop here.

This bomb dropped from a plane exploded at a recorded height of more than 5,000 feet. The atomic cloud usually visible here almost immediately after an explosion was not seen today.

An experimental atomic device was detonated at 12-45 GMT today at the top of a 100-foot tower at the Yucca flat proving ground.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced that "desired effects were obtained."

This was the first time the commission has announced use of a 100-foot tower. Most previous tower explosions have used a 300-foot structure.

About twenty planes were in the air over the test site, the usual complement. These planes are used to track the cloud, survey terrain and measure radioactivity in the atmosphere.

Exchange Of P.O.W.s To Begin Tuesday

AGREEMENT SIGNED AT PAN MUN JOM

TOKYO, April 11 (Reuter).

THE United Nations said today that they will be ready to hand over the first Communist sick and wounded prisoners in 72 hours—next Tuesday.

The Communists said they will announce tomorrow the date when the first Allied prisoners will be freed.

Observers expected the Communists to start the exchange within ten days.

The exchange agreement was signed in a two and half minute ceremony at Pan Mun Jom after five days of negotiations—the first since the truce talks broke down six months ago.

As liaison officers of both sides put their names to the agreement American engineers with bulldozers moved in to speed the building of a reception centre for Allied men.

They have been working on an enclosure for Communist prisoners for some days and an American officer said: "We will be ready to accommodate all Communists involved in a day or two."

ARMISTICE TALKS

At today's meeting Major Lee Sang Cho of North Korea asked for a resumption of the full armistice talks which broke down over a dispute on the exchange of all prisoners.

Rear Admiral John Daniel, Allied negotiator, promised to "inform my superiors," of the request.

Twenty sick and wounded British soldiers are listed among the troops to be handed over by the Communists. With them are 450 South Koreans, 120 American and 15 Canadians, Turks and Dutch.

The Allies are returning 5,100 North Koreans and 700 Chinese.

S. KOREANS WITHDRAW

South Korean troops last night withdrew from the strategic Texas Hill outpost on the central front, which has changed hands eight times in the last four days.

At dawn the South Koreans dug in about 300 yards from the crest of the hill.

Pravda's Comment

MOSCOW, April 11 (Reuter): Pravda, organ of the Soviet Communist Party, said in an editorial today that "the course of the talks in Pan Mun Jom demonstrates that the first successes in a just solution of the Korean question have been attained."

London Hopes

LONDON, April 11 (Reuter):—The Foreign Office today welcomed the agreement at Pan Mun Jom on the exchange of disabled prisoners in Korea.

A spokesman expressed the hope that it would be "followed by an agreement on the whole prisoners of war issue."

Big Step Towards Armistice

UNITED NATIONS, April 10 (Reuter): The sighing of an agreement to exchange sick and wounded prisoners in Korea was welcomed in United Nations circles tonight as a big step towards an eventual armistice.

Delegates hoped that the Communists would be as earnest and sincere in their expressed desire for an early armistice as they had in settling the issue of the sick and wounded.

The feeling among the delegates was that up to now the Communists had been true to their word and that an end to the war may be in sight.

Fleet's Bluster

CHICAGO, April 11 (Reuter):—General James Van Fleet said here that only a "smashing military victory" by United Nations

(Continued on Page 17)

Ransley Thacker Quits Kenya

LONDON, April 11 (Reuter): Mr. Ransley Thacker, Magistrate, who sentenced Jomo Kenyatta and five other Africans on Mau Mau charges, was among passengers on a London-bound airliner delayed today at Cairo, it was reported here.

The British Overseas Airways plane was held up with mechanical trouble.

Hyderabad

ASSEMBLY AGAINST DISINTEGRATION

HYDERABAD, April 11 (PTI): The Hyderabad Assembly today rejected a non-official resolution moved by Mr. Venkatrama Rao, an Opposition member, recommending the disintegration of Hyderabad State on a linguistic and the integration of the Telugu-speaking areas of the state immediately with the proposed Andhra State. Voting was 79 to 63. One Scheduled Caste member remained neutral.

NO EARLY MEETING OF INDO-PAK PREMIERS

KARACHI, April 11 (PTI): The India High Commission in Pakistan tonight refuted a local press report that Prime Minister Nehru has "refused" to discuss Kashmir and canal water issue with Mr. Nazimuddin.

The Karachi Evening Star had said today that Mr. Nehru had reportedly refused to discuss the two items with Mr. Nazimuddin.

A spokesman of the Indian High Commissioner told P.T.I. that Mr. Nehru had in his correspondence with Mr. Nazimuddin agreed to discuss these two items.

Meanwhile the Pakistan Government quarters discounted prospects of an early meeting between the two Prime Ministers.

Ferozabad Bangles For Queen Elizabeth

AGRA, April 11 (UPI): The famous glass bangles of Ferozabad, will be one of the many presents to be offered by the Indian Government to Queen Elizabeth II on the occasion of her coronation to be held on June 2 next, it is learnt here.

No-Confidence Move Against Orissa Cabinet

BHUBANESWAR, April 11 (PTI): The no-confidence motion against the present Ministry in Orissa notified yesterday by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Shradhakar Supakar will come up before the Orissa Assembly on April 15, according to the list of business circulated by the Secretary of the Orissa Assembly last night.

Kidwai's Call To Kisans

NEW DELHI, April 11 (PTI): The Union Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, today emphasised the need for the application of modern methods of cultivation in India.

Inaugurating the nineteenth annual conference of All India Kisan Sammelan here, Mr. Kidwai said: "Now that in most parts of the country zamindari is being abolished we are entering into a new era, and we should organise Kisans to increase their cultivation through improved methods so as to bring prosperity to the country."

PRIORITY FOR ESTATE DUTY BILL

Congress Parliamentary Party's Decision

NEHRU REPORTS ON BURMA TOUR

NEW DELHI, April 11 (PTI).

THE Congress Parliamentary Party is today understood to have expressed the view that the Estate Duty Bill now before Parliament should be given the highest priority in Party's legislative programme and passed, if possible, in the current session.

The party which was holding its annual General Body meeting re-elected Maulana Azad as Deputy Leader of the Party for the next year and decided to invite nominations for the election of the Secretary-General, three Secretaries, Treasurer and the 21-member executive committee before the noon of April 14. The elections are scheduled to be held on April 16.

The Party agreed to the suggestion of the leader, Mr. Nehru, to change its constitution to provide that there should be only one Deputy Leader for the Party instead of two. It was also proposed to provide for the ex-officio membership in the Executive of the Party leaders in both the Houses of Parliament.

Under the present provisions, the Party leaders in both the Houses of Parliament are Deputy Leaders of the Party. The change would mean that the Party Leader in the Council of States need not necessarily be Deputy Leader of the Party.

With the re-election of Maulana Azad as Deputy Leader, the position of leadership of the Party in Parliament under the changed constitution would be Mr. Nehru Leader of the Party in Parliament and Leader in the House of the People, Maulana Azad, Deputy Leader of the Party in Parliament and Deputy Leader in the House of the People and Mr. C. C. Biswas Leader in the Council of States.

The meeting which lasted two hours was considered by Party sources as one of the best attended, nearly 390 members of the total strength of 515 being present.

At the outset, Mr. Harekrushna Mahtab, Secretary-General, presented to the meeting his report reviewing the activities of the party during the past year, which, he described "as the busiest in the annals of the Congress Party in Parliament since independence."

Mr. Nehru is understood to have paid tributes to the work done by the Secretaries and the Secretariat, particularly the Bureau of Parliamentary Research, set up by the Party last year. The Bureau had produced several notes and taling points for the benefit of the members and published pamphlets among other subjects on the Five-Year Plan and the Community Development Project.

NEHRU REPORTS

Mr. Nehru is believed to have given the party impressions of his recent tour of the Assam frontier with the Burmese Prime Minister and said that the tour had reinforced the confidence and faith of the two countries in each other.

Giving a description of the life of the tribal people he is understood to have stressed the need to send experienced officers to look after the interests of those people.

He is also understood to have stated that whatever was best in those people should be encouraged and developed and that measures such as Prohibition or banning of cow slaughter should not be pushed down on them.

The Prime Minister is also understood to have spoken about the general administration of the country and referred to a report of "a famous authority on Government administration."

After making an objective study in India, this authority is stated to have rated India in his report submitted to the Government nearly two months ago as one of the twelve best administered countries of the world.

PRIORITY FOR BILLS

In the discussion on the relative importance of the various legislative measures now pending before Parliament, several members, including Mr. N. V. Gadgil and Mr. Laxmi Kant Maitra participated.

The concensus of opinion in the party is understood to be that the Income Tax Amendment Bill, the Air Corporation Bill, the Industries Development Bill and the Cinematograph Bill, apart from the State Duty Bill and other small bills, should be given priority in the current session of Parliament.

47 MORE KIKUYUS TO STAND TRIAL

NAIROBI, April 11 (Reuter):—Forty-seven Kikuyu were committed for trial at special court here today charged with murder.

This was the fourth batch of Africans to be charged with murder at Lari in the past week. Altogether 171 Kikuyus have now appeared before a magistrate in the Supreme Court building here and been remanded for trial.

National Bank Of Pakistan Profits

KARACHI, April 11 (UPI): The National Bank of Pakistan has declared a net profit of over Rs. 53,50,000 for 1952 according to the annual report of the bank.

The bank has sanctioned Rs. 2,50,000 as bonus to the staff. Last year, the bank deposits recorded an increase of more than Rs. 8,51,00,000 over the deposits in 1951.

Foreign exchange business of the bank in 1952 also increased by about Rs. 11,24,00,000 as compared with previous year.

El Salvador Army Alerted

SAN SALVADOR (El Salvador), April 11 (Reuter): The El Salvador Army has been alerted along the border of its north neighbour, Guatemala, and all army leaves have been cancelled.

Stop Press

11 ARRESTED IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 11 (PTI): Eleven persons were arrested in Delhi today in connection with the Jan Sangh agitation. Six arrests were made in New Delhi and five were rounded up in Delhi city

BOHLEN IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, April 11 (Reuter): Mr. Charles E. Bohlen, the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union arrived here today from Berlin.

BOILER EXPLOSION

JOPPA (Illinois), April 11 (Reuter): *A boiler explosion rocked a power station of the Electric Energy Company here today doing an estimated three million dollars damage. No casualties were reported.*

Inauguration of the Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was performed by the Most Honourable The Marchioness of Winchester on Saturday. The picture shows the Marchioness cutting the ribbon at Lloyd's Ground, Churchgate.

Accelerated Train Service From April 16

BOMBAY, April 11 (UPI).

SUBSTANTIAL acceleration of long-distance mail and express trains which will benefit through passengers and businessmen will be the main feature of the Central Railway's summer time table coming into force from April 16, 1953, says a press note issued by the Central Railway today.

The over-all time of 1 Down/2 Up Punjab Mail trains has been cut down by 1 hour and 30 minutes and 1 hour respectively between Bombay and Delhi, while the over-all time of 5 Down/6 Up Calcutta Mail via Allahabad trains has been reduced by 45 minutes each way between Bombay and Allahabad. 15 Down/16 Up Grand Trunk Express trains complete the run between Delhi and Bezwada quicker by 1 hour and 25 minutes and 1 hour and 5 minutes respectively, while 17 Down/18 Up Madras Delhi Janata Express trains by 2 hours 10 minutes and 40 minutes respectively between Delhi and Bezwada. The over-all time of 20 Up Lucknow Jhansi Mail has been cut down by 33 minutes on the Kanpur-Jhansi run. 9 Down and 10 Up Madras Mail trains complete their run between Bombay and Raichur quicker by 1 hour and 15 minutes and 25 minutes respectively. 11 Down/12 Up Madras Express trains are saving 45 minutes and 50 minutes respectively on their run between Bombay and Raichur.

NEW TIME TABLE

The new time table which will come in force from April 16, marks the completion of the first centenary of the Central Railway. In this time table train numbers of Mail, Express and Passenger trains have been so revised that a train running on more than one railway will have the same number throughout.

In pursuance of the policy of withdrawing first class accommodation, it will be retained beyond April 16, 1953 only one those Mail and Express trains on which it is proposed to provide air-conditioned accommodation, when such coaches become available.

Former Rewa Chief Minister Dead

REWA, April 11 (PTI): Mr. Bhaijalal Jeshwant Singh, former Chief Minister of Rewa, died here last night. He was 63.

Surat Principal Dead

SURAT, April 11 (PTI): Mr. Y. D. Keskar, Principal of the Kikabhai Premchand College of Commerce, Surat, died on Saturday at Rajkot, according to information received here.

Man-Eater Beaten To Death

RUDRAPUR, (Kumaon), April 11 (PTI): An eight-foot long man eater was beaten to death with lathis by a group of refugee settlers in Sundarpur village last night.

The villagers were not aware that the "big wild cat" they were slaying in pitch darkness was a tiger which they later discovered after dawn.

MANGO CROP HIT

Gale In Ratnagiri District

RATNAGIRI, April 11 (H.S.):—Twenty-eight-miles-an-hour gale raged in the Ratnagiri district yesterday evening, for about an hour. In the afternoon, mercury registered the abnormally high figure 91.7 F.

Cloudy weather accompanied by thunder and light showers, has adversely affected the mango crop, in the district. Several roads were blocked owing to gale, having uprooted, a large number of trees.

CONGRESS RETAINS TWO SEATS

SECUNDERABAD, April 11 (UPI): The Congress retained both the seats—General and Reserved, in the by-election to the Hyderabad State Assembly, from the double-member Alampur-Gadal constituency, the result of which was announced this morning.

No Permission To Visit Kashmir

NEW DELHI, April 11: Mr. V. G. Deshpande, M.P., General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, and Mr. U. M. Trivedi, M.P., have been refused permission to enter Kashmir according to Hindu Mahasabha office here today.

Australian Uranium

DARWIN (North Australia), April 11: The first shipment of uranium ore from Rum Jungle for refining in Australia was handed over this week to South Australian smelters.

New Vietminh Offensive

CONCENTRATION ON LAOTIAN BORDER

HANOI, April 11 (Reuter):—Vietminh Communists are expected to try to strike deep into Laos, one of the Indo-China's associated states, in a major spring offensive in the next few days.

The vanguard of some 30,000 troops massed on the north-western states borders with Tongking have now moved into the territory, according to latest despatches.

It is the first time Laos has been threatened with full-scale war. Hitherto the mountainous, wooded state has been the scene of nuisance raids by guerillas.

A French officer has said that any big thrust into the territory would be the most ambitious move the Communists have made in the seven years of war, giving them new territory to exploit as a political base.

Two main forces, 125 miles apart, are reported moving in on Laos.

A major offensive would almost automatically involve a large-scale withdrawal of French forces from the Tongking delta, the rich rice land where they are already fully engaged in occupying defensive positions.

The Laotian National Assembly, acting on the growing threat, have just passed a mobilisation law empowering the call up of every able-bodied man between 18 and 35. years. This would boost the strength of the Laotian forces from 13,000 to 60,000.

The guerillas see Laos not only as an important political base, but as a source of valuable revenue from its rich opium production.

STORY OF SURRENDER

A prominent rebel leader in the Indo-China state of Cambodia, 40-year-old Putch Chhay has offered to surrender himself and his 700 men to the Cambodian Government, French official sources said today.

He sent emissaries to the Cambodian Government this week to negotiate his surrender, they said.

Flight Over North Pole

OSLO, April 11 (Reuter): A Scandinavian air service plane, chartered by the norwegian airforce, will make the first flight from Europe to Asia over the North Pole and Alaska on May 23 when it carries relief staff from Oslo to the norwegian field hospital in Korea.

Race Selections

Jack Diamond Should Win Governor's Cup

LERINS AND PEARL KING HAVE OUTSTANDING CHANCES

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE curtain will be rung down at Mahaluxmi tomorrow with the decision of the eight event card framed in aid of the State Central Relief Fund.

Four cups have been generously donated for the occasion; donors being the Governor of Bombay, Maharaja of Gwalior, Maharaja Pratapsinh Gaekwar and Mr. A. A. Jasdanwalla.

The famous Calcutta horse, Jack Diamond should simply toy with the opposition in the main attraction, the Governor's Cup.

The following are the probable runners, riders and my selections:

THE MAHARASHTRA PLATE
5 Furs.

Prince Charles (—7 Jai Singh) 8-12, Panther's Choice (—5 Ghaus Khan) 8-12, Stealer (——) 8-12, Mikado (Kheem Singh) 8-12, Dilawar Beg (—7 P. Mistry) 8-12, Abeeta (Purtusingh) 8-9, Daamini (Kasbekar) 8-9, Maxie (—7 M. Russi) 8-9.

ABEETA Win
MAXIE Next Best
if ab. DAAMINI

*

THE VISAPUR PLATE—5 Furs.

Lerins (Khade P) 9-4, Rani Padmini (Kasbekar) 9-3, Dharkan (Kheem Singh) 9-1, Parker Prince (——) 8-8, Paper Money (Damodar) 8-3, Farman (—3 Purshottam) 7-10, Halal (Rajoo) 7-7, Yakin (—5 I. Khan) 7-0.

LERINS Win
RANI PADMINI Next Best
if ab. DHARKAN

*

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND CUP—(Div. I)—7 Furs.

Kinder Garden (Khade P.) 9-2, Topflight (——) 9-0, Rashtrapati (Eldin) 9-0, Carpala (Damodar) 8-13, Masked Lady (Kasbekar) 8-11, Gipsy Bill (Whitside) 8-10, Many Returns (Cracknell) 8-9, Georgette (Sibbritt) 8-7, Philsooph (Narayan S.) 8-7, Narses (M. Yusuf) 8-5, Steve (Purshottam) 8-4, Happy Lad (Purtusingh) 8-4, Sweet Caronia (Kheem) 8-4, Yuvaraj (Kassam H.) 8-1, Jahan Ara (——) 7-13, Highball (Shiba) 7-6.

KINDER GARDEN Win
SWEET CARONIA Next Best
if ab. MANY RETURNS

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THE MAHARAJA SIR PRATAPSINH'S CUP—7 Furs.

Well Away (Sawai S.) 9-3, Zahir (Damodar) 8-10, Star Saphire (——) 8-9, Baaz Bahadur (Purshotam) 8-4, Flemington (Khade P.) 8-4, Firelight (Kheem S.) 7-13, Harlem Princess (——) 7-13, Hilaluzzaman (Medhe G.) 7-12, Star of Mahad (Shiba) 7-12, Moonlight and Shadows (Nolan) 7-12, Love's Legend (Cracknell E.) 7-12, Galloping Lad (Purtusingh) 7-9.

FIRELIGHT Win
ZAHIR Next Best
if ab. LOVE'S LEGEND

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THE GUJERAT PLATE—1 Mile

Rani Padmini (Kasbekar) 9-3, Chetna (—5 G. Chavan) 9-1, Chhoti Begum (—7 P. Mistry) 9-0, Gay Duke (—5 J. Bhosle) 8-13, Game Bid (—5 Z. K. Khan) 8-12, Parker Prince (Pierce) 8-8, Vir Babruvahan (Kassam H.) 8-5, Paper Money (——) 8-3, D. Day (Purtusingh) 8-0, Ranji Trophy (—7 M. Yusuf) 7-13, Cosmic Rays (—7 Kader) 7-10, Farman (—3 Purshotam) 7-10 Halal (—7 Rajoo) 7-7, Army and Navy (Shiba) 7-5, Noorani (——) 7-4.

CHHOTI BEGUM Win
RANI PADMINI Next Best
if ab. PARKER PRINCE

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP
1 Mile, 1 Fur.

Roadborne (Whiteside N.) 9-4, Lonely Light (Cracknell M) 8-7, Aman (Kader) 8-7, Independence (Cracknell E.) 8-5, Ballyboofey (Purtusingh) 8-4, Jack Diamond (Sibbritt W), 8-3, Truceabelle (Damodar) 7-12, Chhota Sahib (J. Bhosle) 7-8.

JACK DIAMOND Win
LONELY LIGHT Next Best

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THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR'S CUP—7 Furs.

Gagan Doot (Cracknell E) Dil-Ki-Bat (Russi) 9-1, Paper King (Khade) 9-0, Haseen (——) 8-7, Zam Zam (Nolan) 8-5, Arrak (Purtusingh) 8-3, Regal Domain (Sibbritt) 8-1, Pearl King (Kasbekar) 7-7, The Roarer (Damodar) 8-0.

PEARL KING Win
ARRAK Next Best
if ab. PAPER KING

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND CUP—(Div. II)—7 Furs

Mayurdhvaj (Kheem S.) 9-4, Repay (——) 9-4, Amarsingh (Kasbekar) 8-12, Kirandevi (——) 7-7, Brindia (Damodar) 8-11, Choppy (—7 Gangaram) 8-5, Chandni Raat (Khade P.) 8-4, Indy (Purtusingh) 8-0, Fowzia (—5 Z. K. Khan) 8-0, No Argument (Jagdesh) 7-10, Lucky Guard (Medhe G.) 7-10, Nutan Aarti (—7 Deshmukh) 7-10, Homely (——) 7-7, Botticelli (—7 P. Mistry) 7-6, Pace Maker (Khade P.) 7-6, Pardesi (——) 7-4, Gipsy Flower (—5 J. Bhosle) 7-4, Delhi Durbar (Shiba) 7-4, Acha Masala (—5 Ghaus Khan) 7-2.

MAYURDHWAJ Win
if ab. FOWZIA
INDY Next Best

*

CHOICE TREBLE

LERINS
JACK DIAMOND
PEARL KING

*

FLUKES
STEVE
BRINDIA

Latest Spurts From Mahaluxmi

(By Our Track Reporter.)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the spurts noted today at Mahaluxmi:—

OUTER TAN

JACK DIAMOND (Sibbritt) was not stretched fully when out over three furlongs. He returned 37 secs. Has the Governor's Cup at his mercy.

ABEETA (Purtu) showed out from FARMAN (Purshottam) when covering three furlongs in 36-2|5 secs. ABEETA will trouble the best tomorrow.

INDEPENDENCE (E. Cracknell) beat GAGAN DOOT (M. Cracknell) when clocking four furlongs in 50-1|2 secs.

FLEMINGTON (Khade) shaped better than STEVE (Purshottam) when tried over three furlongs. He recorded 36-1|5 secs.

LONELY LIGHT (M. Cracknell) moved in hand over three furlongs and returned 36-1|5 secs.

LOVE'S LEGEND (Cracknell) BRINDIA (Damodar) and CARPALA (RB) were in the order mentioned when going an easy trial over four furlongs. Timing 52-1|2 secs.

DHARKAN (Cracknell) and PRINCE CHARLES (Jai Singh) were out at easy pace over three furlongs and recorded 41 seconds.

NEW WORLD SWIMMING RECORD

LONDON, April 11.—Eva Szekely, Women's Olympic 200 metres breast stroke champion, set up a world record for women's 400 metres medley swimming with five minutes 50.4 seconds, according to Hungarian News Agency message received in London today.

Calcutta Hockey

CALCUTTA, April 11 (PTI): The following are the results of Calcutta Senior Division Hockey League matches played today: Rajasthan two, Greer 0; Armenians two, Dalhousie 0.

Singles Title For Miss Rowe

LONDON, April 10 (Reuter): Miss Rowe won the women's singles title in the English Open Table Tennis Championships today—the first English born player to capture the title since 1940. She defeated Miss Wertl in three games 18-21, 21-17, 14-2.

Richard Bergmann and Johnny Leach won the men's doubles title defeating Aubrey Simons and Brian Kennedy, their partners in the English team which won the Swaythling Cup in the World championships in Bucharest recently. Bergmann and Leach won 21-17, 21-15, 21-14.

Nat Lofthouse Chosen Footballer Of The Year

LONDON, April 11 (Reuter): Nat Lofthouse of Bolton Wanderers, who was chosen yesterday by the England soccer selectors to lead the attack against Scotland has been selected footballer of the year by members of the Football Writers Association.

After a very close ballot, Lofthouse won from Tom Finney, the Preston North End and England winger.

He will be presented with a statuette at the association's annual dinner here on May 1, the day before he plays for Bolton against Blackpool in the F.A. Cup Final.

England & Scotland Draw

GUILDFORD (Surrey), April 11 (Reuter): England and Scotland drew in the Men's International Hockey match here today with three goals each.

Dynamos Unimpressive Win In Nadkarni Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DYNAMOS F. C. who won the Nadkarni Cup for the first time last year, made an unimpressive entry into the second round of the same competition at the expense of Rainbow F. C. whom they beat by two goals to nil at the Cooperage this evening.

Fielding as many as six new faces—George from I.C.L., Sheenappa and Sheshappa from Bombay Amateurs, and Coutinho, Gracias and John of St. Francis Goans — Dynamos looked like a team that had been picked up at random, and never at any time settled down to anything like team work.

Of the new acquisitions, Coutinho playing in the pivotal position was all at sea; perhaps his playing for the first time in this glamourous team, may have suffered from "nerves".

With a weak pivot, the forward line failed to function smoothly and despite all that winghalf Narayan did to infuse life into it, it moved about like a somnambulist.

Of the forwards the wingers, Sawant and Janki, were the ones to impress, and it was fitting that they should have been responsible for both the goals; Jankit netted both, the first a result of a misunderstanding between the goalie and defence, and the second off Sawant's flag kick.

In the Rainbow side right half Santan did a creditable job; faced with wily and speedy Janki, he had him taped down for long periods.

The Rainbow defence indulged too often in passing to each other in the box, and they were lucky that only one goal accrued from these suicidal tactics.

Dynamos did nearly all the attacking, and the few times the Rainbow forwards broke away, the deep defence brought their efforts to naught.

After Janki missed a "sitter" in the eighth minute, he made amends two minutes later, when he took advantage of a misunderstanding between custodian Gopal and right back Ganesh to dart in to score (1-0.)

Then after Janki had done all the spade work and creating an opening, he slipped the ball to Laloo who shot wide.

The Dynamos continued to attack, but lack of understanding among the forwards, enabled the Rainbow defenders to prevent further scoring.

After the interval it was the same story over again, and it was only in the last minute of play, that Janki nodded in Sawant's flag kick and enable the Dynamos to win by a brace.

The teams were:

DYNAMOS F. C.: Sheenappa; Sheshappa and George; Narayan, Coutinho and Salvi; Sawant, Gracias, Laloo, John and Janki.

RAINBOW F.C.: Gopal; Ganesh and Narain; Santan, Bhagwan and Bhandari; Archi, Noronha, Indulkar, Michael and Martin.

Referee: N. A. Utchil.

Footballers Quit Yugoslavia

GRAZ (Austria), April 11 (Reuter): Four players of the Yugoslav Football Club, Sisak of Croatia, who disappeared near here last Wednesday have decided to stay in Austria, according to reports here today.

A Hungarian non-commissioned officer and three Hungarian landworkers were today granted political asylum in the British zone of Austria, police here said.

HARTWIG TO PLAY FOR AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, April 11 (Reuter): The Australian Lawn Tennis Association selectors have added 23-year old Rex Hartwig, of Victoria, to Australia's team for Wimbledon and other overseas tournaments this year.

Hartwig's expenses, however, will be paid from a fund organised by the Albury and Border Lawn Tennis Association. Hartwig first came into prominence as a Albury player.

Other members of the Australian team are—Mervyn Rose, Lewis Hoad, Ken Rosewall, Ian Ayre and Clive Wilderspin.

MATUNGA GAIN A VICTORY

Summersgill Cup Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Playing well within themselves, the Matunga Athletic Club easily accounted for St. Stephen's Sports Club by four goals to nothing in the first round of the Summersgill Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

The winners played intelligently, their forwards, in particular, displaying fine ball control and revealed good understanding. Straight from the kick-off they took command of the game and with co-ordinate moves worried the opposition. They scored two goals in each half. I. Jacob registered the first two goals, centreforward Rajan converted a penalty and M. Jacob completed the tally.

Earlier, extra time had to be ordered for the match between Fort Rangers and Janata Sports Club to be decided. The former scored the winning goal on the second half of extra time. Janata were the first to find the net through Diva Jadhav in the opening period and Purshotam equalised. John registered the winning goal.

The last game of the evening was a one sided affair, Richardson and Cruddas Sports Club finding little difficulty to dispose of Bombay Stars by seven goals to nil.

Andaman Students Share Goals

NEW DELHI, April 11 (PTI): Students from Port Blair, Andaman, shared four goals with the President Estates Club, in an exhibition football match at the Rashtrapati Bhavan ground today.

The students are on an educational tour and propose to visit among other places, Bombay, Madras, and Bangalore.

Revised Fixtures For Women's National

CALCUTTA, April 10 (PTI): The Women's National Hockey championship to be played at the Brabourne Stadium, Bombay, has been postponed from April 18 to April 22, it is learnt.

Bengal which meets Delhi on April 25 will leave here on April 22.

The following is the fixtures with revised dates:

TOP HALF: Bombay vs. Maharashtra (April 22); Madhya Pradesh vs. Hyderabad (April 24).

BOTTOM HALF: Madras vs. Punjab (April 23; Delhi vs. Bengal (April 25).

The semi-finals of the championship will come off on April 27 and 28 and the final is expected to be played on April 29.

TODAY'S SPORT

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana:
5-30 p.m. Maratha Light Infantry vs. Indian Naval Dockyard. (Aga Khan—Quarter-Final).

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:
5-40 p.m. Maharashtra XI (Poona) vs. Globe (Nadkarni Cup).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:
3-30 p.m. Thunderbolts vs. St. Francis Goans; 4-30 p.m. Goan Sports 'C' vs. Dabul Church; 5-30 p.m. Twinkle Stars vs. N.E.I. (Summersgill Cup).

Governor's XI Triumphs Over Olympic Stars

MUNIR'S SPLENDID HAT-TRICK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE "stars" did not shine in all their radiance, for the Bombay Governor's XI scored a three goals to two victory over the Olympic Stars XI in the exhibition-charity game held at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground this evening.

However, Bombay's hockey enthusiasts went home fully satisfied with what proved to be a thrill-packed encounter with dashing and dazzling hockey, fine stickwork, body moves and goalmouth scrambles, but time was against the Olympians, who seemed fatigued in the 70-minute game played at a gruelling pace.

Babu delighted the stands with his uncanny speed, stickwork and body swerve, bringing back to memory the glorious days of the past when Dhyan Chand's wizardry made people sit up in the seats and sigh. Kis[illegible]l was also a drawing factor w[illegible] a performance that was patchy. Perumal showed good speed and stamina, though he played in the left in position, while he is wont to play in the left-half position. Manna was slow as centre-forward, but that is neither his position and he is a man of whom the best was seen 13 years back. Gentle and Walter were their usual hardhitting meticulous selves.

NOT EASY AT ALL

Bombay Governor's side never took things easy. They fought hard and made full use of the opportunities that came their way. They have to thank their goalkeeper Mendonca for a very formidable performance, which literally saved the side from a rout. Jameson found Babu making circles round him, but he staged a good recovery whenever needed, but Carvalho and Ferrao played a grand defensive game. Middlecoat proved to be a very valuable centre-half while Miranda helped considerably.

But, if, the Governor's XI emerged victorious they have to thank their outside-right Solanki for his brilliant work on the flank, which provided the scoring opportunities. Siddique and J. D'Mello also played dashing games.

RUN OF PLAY

The 'Stars' dominated in the initial session, but the Governor's XI were on top in the second session. A draw could have been the correct index of the game.

The so-called rumoured boycott of the match was no threat, it came off partially, but unsuccessfully. The popular east-side stands were picketed and just 800 people adorned these stands, but the west side was well patronized.

India's Olympic Stars and the Bombay Governor's XI were introduced to the public on the loudspeakers by ace-commentator A. F. S. Talyarkhan. Kishenlal, India's 1948 Captain was skippering the side at Babu's request. Then the teams were introduced to the Sheriff of Bombay, Dr. K. A. Hamied.

The Olympians did no[illegible] take time to get going. Babu put Kishenlal through on the wing, but the same player accepted Kishen top of the circle shot and first timed a lifted ball, which was hauled up by the umpire. A few seconds later, Babu repeated the same stroke which was disallowed.

Bombay got moving, thereafter, and their first scoring chance came in the fifth minute, but Munir Khan failed to connect a short pass from Siddique.

MUNIR SCORES

True to the reputation of this hockey loving city, they took the lead in the tenth minute of play when a short passing move between Munir, Siddique and Joe D'Mello resulted in the last named drawing Leo Pinto out of his charge and the deflected ball was pushed into goal by Munir watched by Walter who failed to stop the high scoop.

MANNA EQUALIZES

But this lead was short lived. In the very next minute Manna Singh converted a rebound from close in after Perumal had tested the goalkeeper.

Babu now delighted the crowd with some beautiful stickwork and short passing, completely putting the Bombay defence on the run and out of position. They, however, failed to gain the lead in the 20th minute when Kishenlal robbed Carvalho of the ball and raced through on his own, but Mendonca ran out and intercepted him at the top of the circle.

BABU BRILLIANT

Two minutes later, India's Olympians wasted two glorious chances. Babu neatly passed to Perumal, unmarked, to score, but he made sticks. Then, past a host of defenders he wormed his way to close in and scooped into goal only to find Mendonca safely covering the angle.

Bombay veered play round to their opponents territory, but little of note took place. Chavan's cross pass was accepted by Siddique, but he was offside. Joe D'Mello's top of the circle drive, which Pinto saved, was held up for sticks.

With each half being played for 35 minutes, the Olympians maintained pressure and Perumal was emulating Babu with his dribbles and neat passes. He passed to Lawrie Fernandes, but Mendonca saved well. Kishen's powerful drive was also well stopped by Mendonca

MUNIR AGAIN

Bombay opened the second period with a short corner, the first in their favour upto the moment. In the fourth minute, Munir accepted a grand cross pass from Solanki, which he scooped past a helpless custodian from close in after taking all the time he needed to give his side the lead again.

Manna Singh failed to put the Stars on level terms in the tenth minute when Perumal's free hit went over to Kishenlal who passed to Manna, but he lost control fell and shot wide. A minute later, Manna's attempt to make amends was brought to nought by goalkeeper **Mendonca, who stopped a close in push with his hands. The umpire blew up for corners. but no** material advantage came off.

In the fifteenth minute, Babu wended his way into circle and took a big **hit at goal, but Mendonca kicked at the expense of a corner, which was wasted. But a penalty corner soon afterwards, saw Babu's hit being deflected in by Manna Singh.**

PENALTY WASTED

In the twenty-fifth minute, Bombay earned a penalty bully when Gentle deliberately hooked Solanki's stick when he was about to score. Carvalho took the bully, beat Gentle, but the ball travelled wide of the post.

Bombay earned another penalty bully five minutes later. Solanki put J. D'Mello through and D'Mello made no mistake of running close up to score, but Walter hooked D'Mello's stick at this moment and umpire Francis awarded a penalty bully. Munir beat Walter to perform the hat-trick and also give his side the lead.

Dr. Hamied gave away the handsome Jhaveri Trophy to Jameson, the Captain of the Bombay side; a fitting tribute to one who has played for 25 years in the Aga Khan. Souvenirs were present to the players and umpires.

The teams were:—

Bombay Governor's XI: Mendonca; **Carvalho, Jameson; Ferrao, Middlecoat, Miranda; Solanki, J. D'Mello, Siddique, Munir, Chavan.**

Olympic Stars XI: L. Pinto; Gentle, W. D'Souza; **Phillips, Amir Kumar, M. Vaz; Kishenlal, Babu Manna Singh. Perumal, L. Fernandes.**

Umpires: J. B. D'Souza and Ayres Francis.

A Good Half

Peter Ferrao (Tatas) played a grand game for the Governor's XI in the exhibition hockey match at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground last evening when the Governor's XI beat the Olympic Stars by three goals to two. Ferrao tries to intercept while Manna Singh can be seen behind him in the picture.

Seelie Samara Beats Roy Heffernan

KING KONG BEATS RED SCORPION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WELL-NIGH 35,000 wrestling fans visited the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium to see Seelie Samara, the World Negro champion, beat Roy Heffernan in the fourth round of the main fight of the evening in the International American Freestyle wrestling.

Samara was his usual calm self, and only when Heffernan became aggressive did he retaliate. Heffernan lifted Samara twice in the second round, but on the third occasion Samara foiled him and body pressed. In the fourth round Samara went out of the ring for a count of eight, but returned to put an end to the fight with a body press.

King Kong, the mountain of might, dealt another cruel defeat on Red Scorpion, the favourite of the guilotine chop. Red planted a couple of his famous chops on King Kong in the third round. Then with a boston crab and submission he won the round, but in the next round King Kong equalized with a body press. The fifth round saw the end of Red Scorpion. He attempted a crab. and tried to charge King Kong, but King Kong ducked and with a back toss scored with a body press to end the fight.

Sudagar Singh, got the better of Allen Pinfold in a closely fought out bout, though the Sikh proved more versatile. Pinfold won the third round with a forearm slam and body press and lift, but two rounds later, Sudagar equalized with a flying drop kick, body press and fall. The decider proved fatal for the Australian. He lifted Sudagar, but the Sikh planted an Indian crab, which brought the fight to an end.

The Malayan champion, Dara Singh was held to a draw by George Pencheff. Dara could have started of well, but his full nelsoins, chin and arm holds failed to keep Pencheff out. He lasted out the three minutes.

But Pencheff went ahead in the second round with his famous drop kick and body press. Dara, however, equalized luckily in the fifth round. Pencheff lifted Dara twice, but in charging from the ropes, Dara back flipped and with a body press, equalized.

Melbourne Will Stage Olympics, Says Coles

SYDNEY, April 11 (Reuter):—The International Olympic Committee's approval of Melbourne for the 1956 olympic games "is largely a formality now" said the Chairman of the Australian games organising committee Mr. A. W. Coles when he left by air for Mexico City today.

With Mr. Coles Went McHugh Weir senior Australian member of the International Olympic Committee. They will present Melbourne's case at the I.O.C. meeting in Mexico City next week.

Mr. Coles told reporters at the airport "you can have any reassurance you want that Melbourne will get the games."

Southern Rly. In Bad Shape

239 RUNS DEFICIT

NEW DELHI, April 11: Southern Railway were struggling to avert an innings defeat with a first innings deficit of 239 runs and six second innings wickets left against Western Railway on the second day of the Inter-Railway Cricket Championship here.

Resuming their unfinished first innings, Western Railway hit up 418 runs before they were all out after 95 minutes of play this morning. Indulging in merry hitting the Western Railway eighth wicket pair Khot and M. D. Telang rattled up 143 runs between themselves.

Western Railway First Innings: 418.

J. B. Khot 176, M. D. Telang 105, Janki Ram (5 for 153).

Southern Railway First Innings: 98.

(N. Suri 35, Mehta 5 for 49, Jayantilal 4 for 22).

Second Innings: 81 for four.

(N. Suri 23, Govindra batting 21, Koli 2 for 15).

MAILEY CONFIDENT OF BENAUD AND HILL

Australian Cricket Tour

ON BOARD THE ORCADES AT SEA, April 11 (Reuter): Arthur Mailey, the former International slow bowler, who is travelling with the Australian cricket team as press correspondent, is of the opinion that the twenty-two-year old all-rounder Richie Benaud will be their outstanding spin bowler in the forthcoming tour of England.

Mailey said: "Apart from Fleetwood Smith, Benaud spins the ball more than any other slow bowler I have seen in the last twnty years. He is strong and keen and has the pace necessary to reap a harvest of wickets in England provided he is given plenty of work."

Mailey added that Doug Ring would have to push the ball through the air a good deal faster than he did against the South Africans if he hopes to have a good tour.

Mailey, who has been coaching Benaud and Hill during the voyage, can be found on deck with his two disciples any morning shortly after dawn.

Of Hill, Mailey says he could also be a big success, but is handicapped in bowling because of an inability to turn his hand sufficiently due to having two bones broken in his wrist when a boy of 14.

Pegasus Defeat "Shrimpers"

Amateur Cup Final

WEMBLEY STADIUM (Middlesex), April 11 (Reuter): Pegasus easily won the Amateur Cup Final here this afternoon beating Harwich and Parkstone by six goals to nothing after leading three-zero at halftime. The six goal winning margin equalled the record since the competition was started in 1893.

Pegasus comprised of players from Oxford and Cambridge universities, were far too strong for their rivals from the flood battered East Anglian coast and won convincingly in a one-sided game.

By their success Pegasus became as expected, the first team ever to win at Wembley on their only two appearances in a final, for they won the trophy in 1951.

A capacity crowd of 1,00,000 paying over 25,000 sterling saw the "students" playing with the sun and wind behind them get two up in 15 minutes after which they never looked back. They played some beautiful football.

The men from Harwich known as the "Shrimpers" played far below form and were outclassed though they stuck in nobly to the finish.

Hazare's Application Recommended

CALCUTTA, April 11 (PTI):—The Tour Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India which met here today decided to recommend to the Board Vijay Hazare's application to play as a professional player from the 1953-54 season.

STATE ADS TO NEWSPAPERS

No Disclosure Of Secret Circular, Says Shah

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"IT is the established policy of the Government not to disclose secret or confidential circulars," said Mr. Shantilal Shah, Labour Minister Government of Bombay, deputising for Chief Minister Morarji Desai during question hour in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

Mr. Shah was replying to a question by Mr. S. M. Joshi, a member of the Opposition.

Mr. Joshi had asked in a short notice question whether there was only one vernacular newspaper from Poona in the list annexed to the secret circular to which Government advertisements were to be given.

Mr. Shah said that Governmen twas not aware that Marathi daily "Sakal" from Poona had the largest circulation in the State.

ADS. TO GUJARATI PAPERS

Replying to another short notice question by Dr. Amul Desai Mr. Shah said that four Gujerati newspapers. "Vandemataram," "Gujerat Mitra," "Pratap" and "Gujerat" were given advertisements in the past.

He refused to disclose any of the contents of the secret circular.

Mr. P. H. Patel (Independent) asked whether the secret circular was not published in newspapers some days back.

Mr. Shah replied that it was again asking for confirmation whether the reproduction was correct.

Mr. S. M. Joshi sought the assistance of the Chair stating that the Government had answered in the affirmative when it was asked whether the "Times of India" and its allied publications were excluded from the circular.

Mr. Shah said that the answer had arisen out of the correspondence between the Chief Minister and the Home Secretary on the one hand and Mr. J. C. Jain on ther other. The correspondence between them was not marked secret or confidential.

The Speaker desired to know from the Minister why the answer was given last time and why was it being refused now.

Mr. Shah said that if the point had been raised then Government would have mentioned that it was answering the question because of the correspondence and not because of the circular.

NO ADVISORY BODY

Mr. Shah told Mr. Joshi that Government was not prepared to appoint an Advisory Committee to advise them in the matters of malice and vituperation.

Mr. P. R. Patel asked what inspired Government to issue such a secret circular to which the Minister replied "malice and vituperation in the case of certain newspapers and the general consideration in the case of others."

The Minister said, "It is an entirely unfounded statement" when Mr. Patel enquired whether the Government gave advertisement to only those papers which supported the Government policies.

Mr. G. D. Sane (Communist) asked whether in view of much discussion on the confidential circular, Government now intended to strike off the mark of confidential on it.

The Minister replied in the negative.

The House then considered amendments to the University Bill seeking to convert the Bombay University into a federal and teaching one.

Out of 41 amendments considered till now only one moved by the Government was accepted.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

DUBLIN, April 11 (Reuter): Ireland beat Germany by six bouts to four in Amateur Boxing International contest here last night.

Ascetic Who Braved Rigours Of Badrinath

NAND PRAYAG, April 11 (PTI): Swami Pravananda, an ascetic, who remained all alone during the six winter months in the Badrinath hills under conditions of sub-zero temperatures and fierce winds is hale and hearty after the ordeal, according to a 40-man survey party who visited the holy place recently.

According to the party, sent by the Badrinath temple authorities, the ascetic remained all the six months near the Tapta Kund (hot water spring), living on dry fruits he had collected during the summer. Clad in loincloth, he bathed in the hot waters of the spring five times a day to keep him warm and did penance the rest of the time.

1,000-Hour Flying In Jet Airliner

LONDON, April 11 (Reuter):—Captain E. C. Rodley, officer in charge of British Overseas Airways Corporation's comet training, today became the first civil airline pilot in the world to achieve 1,000 hours' flying in jet airliners.

He achieved this distinction one hour after taking off from London airport on a Royal Canadian Air Force comet training flight to Johannesburg.

Yuwak Sabha Members Released

LUCKNOW, April 11 (PTI): Five post-graduate student members of the Socialist-sponsored Samajwadi Yuwak Sabha who were arrested yesterday, for the second time in front of the Council House, were let off by the Police last night ten miles away from Lucknow.

The students had joined the agitating teachers on Thursday and had courted arrest by entering the guarded area that day but were let off after a few hours.

They said they now propose to court arrest for the third time today with a batch of teachers and more students.

The State Adhyapak Mandal launched the satyagraha 34 days ago demanding better wages and allowncs and clearance of arrears of pay due to them.

Jan Sangh Movement

Mookerjee Claims Public Support

GWALIOR, April 11 (PTI): Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, President of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh said here today that there could no question of a general plebiscite to decide Kashmir's final accession to India, in view of what had happened since Pakistan invaded that State and in view of her resolute refusal to recognise the rights of India in that behalf.

Dr. Mookerjee, who arrived here this morning from Delhi on first lap of his tour of Madhya Bharat was addressing a press conference.

Explaining the two fold purpose of the movement launched by the Jan Sangh in support of the Jammu Praja Parishad satyagraha for Kashmir's full accession to India, Dr. Mookerjee said: "It represents the widespread moral support of the people of India for our brothers and sisters of Jammu and Kashmir, who are common citizens of India, including Jammu and Kashmir.

"Our fight is not only to vindicate the cause of Jammu and Kashmir but to challenge the growing autocratic and totalitarian tendencies among the powers-that-be, which, if unchecked, will sound the deathknell of democracy in free India."

Reviewing the progress of the movement, which has been mainly confined to Delhi and Pathankot, during the past five weeks of its existence, he said it was "untrue to suggest that it has failed to evoke local support and sympathy. We have given a symbolic All India character to it by inviting satyagrahis to come to Delhi from all parts of the country. Upto now about 800 people have been arrested and fifty detained under the Preventive Detention Act."

Dr. Mookerjee added that the movement had remained peaceful and completely free from communal bias. We have today offers from several thousand people from different parts of India who are anxious to participate in the movement, he added.

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27 JAN SANGH MEN SENTENCED

Defying Delhi Ban On Processions

NEW DELHI, April 11 (PTI): Pandit Mouli Chandra Sharma, General Secretary of the Akhil Bharatiya Jan Sangh along with 26 other persons were sentenced here yesterday to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each, by a Delhi Magistrate, for defying the ban on processions and meetings.

Mr. Sharma and other accused were arrested here on March 26 for taking out a procession in support of the Jammu Praja Parishad agitation.

NEW YORK, April 11 (Reuter): The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Valerian Zorin sailed from here today aboard the French liner Liberte on the way to Moscow.

AMENDMENT OF COMPANY LAW

CALCUTTA, April 11 (UPI).

THE Company Law Amendment Bill, which is now being prepared by the Government of India, is likely to come up at the next session of the Parliament, it is learnt.

Mr. E. R. Markar, formerly of the British Board of Trade, who has been appointed by the Government of India to assist the authorities in drafting the new Company Law Amendment Bill was in the city for about a week. He met different Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other business interests and obtained their viewpoint on the proposed Bill.

Mr. Markar met yesterday the West Bengal Governor Dr. H. C. Mookerjee and Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy and held general discussion on the new amended Bill.

Mr. Markar, who, it is gathered, has completed his work in India, will leave for the United Kingdom on April 18. It is gathered that the Government of India's scheme for the new administrative set-up for the Company Law is now almost ready and expected to come into operation very shortly.

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16 State Servants Arrested

JAIPUR, April 11 (PTI): Sixteen Government servants including some from the Police Department have been taken into custody by officials of the Anti-Corruption Department on charges of accepting illegal gratifications during the first quarter of this year.

All the sixteen persons are now under suspension. While cases against some have been filed investigations are going on in the case of others.

Plane Hits A Tree: 2 Killed

KUALA LUMPUR, April 11 (Reuter): The Chinese pilot and co-pilot of a twin-engined Anson aircraft were killed when it crashed in the Catholic cemetery here today, after hitting a tree. There were no passengers.

WORLD CONFERENCE OF WOMEN

NEW DELHI, April 11 (PTI): The National Preparatory Conference for the World Conference of Women which was to have been held at Delhi in the first week of May has been postponed to May 9 and 10, the convenors of the conference announced here today.

The World Conference of Women is scheduled to be held in Denmark in the first week of June.

KMT Men Cleared From 3 Towns

RANGOON, April 11 (Reuter): Burmese Government troops cleared Chinese Nationalist guerillas from three townships, 100 miles east of Taunggyi (Upper Burma) after an eight-hour gun battle, the War Office said here last night.

Four dead bodies were left behind by the retreating Nationalists who are fast withdrawing from several points in the Taunggyi sector, the War Office said.

LONE SURVIVOR

KINGSTON, April 11 (Reuter): Lieutenant Colonel Remington Hobbs, who was to have been an usher in Wastminster Abbey at the Coronation was sole survivor of an airliner crash in which his wife and eleven other people were killed here yesterday.

The Carribbean International Airways plane crashed on takeoff at Palisdadoes Airport.

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350 Profiteers Arrested

BUENOS AIRES, April 11 (Reuter): Three hundred and fifty grocers and butchers were arrested and shops of thirty were closed by the authorities yesterday in a drive to enforce new ceiling prices for essential foodstuffs.

President Peron has blamed profiteers, "dishonest middlemen" and retailers for forcing up living costs in a speech earlier this week.

3 Cardinals Mee In Australia

Gracias Stresses Need For Co-operation

SYDNEY, April 11 (Reuter) There should be the large possible measure of co-opera tion between Australia an India, said Cardinal Gracia Archbishop of Bombay, whe he arrived here today to atten the National Eucharistic Con ress.

Also aboard the plane wa Cardinal Agaginian, Patriarch of the Armenians.

They were welcomed by Car dinal Gilroy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney and for the first time three Cardinals were together in Australia.

Cardinal Gracias, the first Indian Cardinal, said his visit was important culturally as well as from the religious as pect.

The Indian people, he said, appreciated Australian sympathy towards their hopes and aspirations.

ATOM SCIENTISTS' CONFERENCE ENDS

CHALK River (Ontario), April 11 (Reuter): Atomic scientists from Briain, Canada, and the United Sates ended a three-day declassification conference here yesterday but maintained secrecy on the conclusions reached.

A delegate said the recommendations made had to be approved by the three Governments before they were effective. There would be no statement, he said, until that was done.

About 24 scientists were at the meeting, which was called to consider releasing atomic secrets to speed up commercial power development.

Dulles To Address Newspaper Editors

WASHINGTON, April 11 (Reuter): The State Department said today that the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, will make a 30 minute foreign policy address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors here on April 18.

It will be broadcast and televised.

FAREWELL DINNER TO TRYGVE LIE

Russian Delegation Declines Invitation

UNITED NATIONS, April 11 (Reuter): Russian and other Communists delegates declined an invitation to the heads of all United Nations delegations to a farewell dinner last night to Mr. Trygve Lie, the retiring Secretary General

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Hammarskjoeld Is Installed

UNITED NATIONS, April 11 (Reuter): Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, 47-year-old Swedish diplomat, in an impressive ceremony in the General Assembly hall was installed yesterday as the new Secretary-General of the United Nations.

President To Tour Assam And Manipur

NEW DELHI, April 11 (PTI): The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, is proceeding on a tour of Assam and Manipur on April 19.

Nepal-India Treaty Of Extradition

KHATMANDU, April 11 (UPI): Nepal and India will enter into a treaty of extradition soon, it is understood here today.

The text of the treaty will be released after it is signed by both the Governments.

TIBETAN ASSURANCE TO CHINA

HONG KONG, April 10 (Reuter).

MR. LEOSHA THUBTENTARPA, leader of a Tibetan delegation to China declared that close unity among various nationalities was a "prime requisite for the further consolidation and prosperity of China", the New China News Agency reported today.

The agency said he broadcast this statement over Peking Radio before leaving for Tibet yesterday.

He announced that the Tibetan people would follow the lead of the inner Mongolian autonomous region.

The Chinese Communist Party had carried out policies guaranteeing national equality, freedom of religion, and respecting the customs of various nationalities, he said. This had enabled the people of the whole nation to achieve genuine and complete unity.

Mr. Thubtentarpa said north-east China was providing favourable conditions for overall development of China's economy. He said it would also render "powerful assistance" to minority areas including Tibet. He said north-west China have left a strong impression on the Tibetan delegation.

He declared the Tibetan people would exercise regional autonomy correctly. They would obtain machinery and advanced technical help from north-east China and would "consolidate their unity in order to construct a new Tibet and resolutely defend the frontier of our country".

Jap-Iranian Oil Pact Signed

TOKYO TANKER BEGINS LOADING AT ABADAN

TEHERAN, April 11 (PTI).

FOREIGN Minister Hussein Fatemi confirmed here that Iran has signed an oil agreement with the Japanese Idemitsu Kosan Company, but declined to reveal any details.

Mr. Fatemi would not even disclose whether the agreement was a barter one, but added more Japanese tankers were now 'en route' to Abadan.

Mr. Fatemi also said that four other tankers belonging to other undisclosed customers were also steaming to Abadan.

Safety Valve

TOKYO, April 11 (Reuter).

The managing director of a Japanese Company whose tanker arrived in Abadan yesterday to load 8,000 tons of Iranian oil said today he "never dreamed that buying Iranian oil would upset relations with Britain."

Mr. Keisuke Idemitsu, managing director of the Idemitsu Kosan Oil Company, was commenting on a statement by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which still claims ownership of the nationalised oil, that it would take legal action against Japan or any other buyer of Iranian oil.

Mr. Idemitsu said: "We consider Japan can act as a safety valve. We take oil and save it from falling into Russian hands.

"We believe if there is any trouble about who owns the oil then the money Iran gets from Japan could later be paid to the British, if their claim is found just."

The Company's tanker the 18,774-ton 'Nissho Maru', began loading refined oil immediately it docked at Abadan yesterday afternoon

A.I.O.C. Demands Persian Oil

ROME, April 11 (Reuter): The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company today asked the Rome Tribunal for possession of the Persian oil brought to Venice last night by the tanker 'Miriella'.

This latest action now means that the British Company has three such cases pending before the Rome court.

The Company had started its second action here yesterday when it asked the Tribunal to award it possession of the ten thousand tons of Iranian oil taken to Leghorn on Thursday by the Italian tanker 'Alba'.

Both other actions are in respect of the 'Miriella' which also ran the Anglo-Iranian's "legal blockade" on February 14.

Shah-Premier Rapproachement Move

TEHERAN, April 11 (PTI): Twenty Independent deputies in the Iranian Majlis who conferred today at the request of Hosain Makki decided to approach Premier Mossadeq to try to persuade him personally to visit the Shah on the occasion of tomorrow's celebrations of Mohammed's Prophethood.

Observers said this was another endeavour to reconcile differences between the Sovereign and the Premier which came into prominence last week.

While there is no indication to the Premier's reaction it was noted that Dr. Mossadeq did not go as is customary to felicitate the Shah on the new year on March 21.

The religious leader Ayatullah Beibahani who was very prominent in persuading the Shah not to leave the country in March called on Dr. Mossadeq today.

Reception To Kher

LONDON, April 11 (Reuter): India's High Commissioner in Britain, Mr. B. G. Kher is today participating in the meeting of the Indian Social Conference of Great Britain at Shaldon, Devon. A reception is being held by the Conference in his honour.

The Conference, of which Dr. K. M. Pardhy is Chairman, is concluding a week's reunion.

BURMA DRIVE AGAINST KMT MEN

Thai Border Road Cleared

RANGOON, April 11 (PTI):—Burmese troops have cleared Chinese Nationalist guerillas from the 100-mile long Kentung-Tachilek road on the Thai border, frontline reports said here today.

The Government plan seems to be to set up military outposts on the Burma-Thai border to cut off Nationalist escape routes to Thailand.

West of the Kentung highway, Nationalists blew up a vital bridge across the Talu river, another report said.

A Burmese Government spokesman tonight described as "fantastic" a Taipeh report that 200,000 Communists had recently entered Burma in the guise of civilians. He said it was "an afterthought on the part of the Formosa Government to cover up its own guilt on the presence of its troops in Burma."

Memorial For Chittagong Armoury Raider

CHANDERNAGORE, April 11 (UPI): A marble tablet will shortly be raised in Chandernagore, in memory of Martyr Makhanlal, one of the Chittagong armoury raiders, who died a glorious death in French Chandernagore in 1930 after exchange of fire with an armed police contingent led by Mr. Charles Tegart, the then Police Commissioner of Calcutta.

Exchange Of P.O.W.s To Begin Thursday

(Continued from Page 12)

forces could bring permanent peace in Korea.

General Van Fleet, retired Eighth Army Commander, said in a speech that the current Communist tactics held no hope for permanent peace or even for the unification of all Korea, a United Nations objective.

"This is a war we can win. We can defeat the Communists in Korea or on any other front without bringing on World War III, if we act boldly and with decision.

More Expectations From Moscow

LONDON, April 11 (Reuter):—Russia's peace offensive will probably switch from Korea soon to major European problems, Western diplomats here said today.

The belief was not discounted by Soviet sources here who said there was no reason why East and West should not come to a settlement of the German problem, provided the Western powers met Russia "half way".

Western officials here say the expected Russian initiative may well come in the form of a reply to the last allied note to Moscow on the reunification of divided Germany.

BEVAN ON SOVIET 'SINCERITY'

PARIS, April 11 (Reuter): Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Left-wing British Labour leader, told the International Socialist Conference here today that concrete evidence of Russian sincerity could come from their attitude to the German question.

Leaders of more than 20 Socialist parties started a three-day conference of the General Council of the Socialist International today with a discussion on the attitude of Socialists throughout the world towards the Soviet "peace offensive."

WOMAN M.L.A'S CHALLENGE

Breeze In Hyderabad Assembly

HYDERABAD, April 11 (PTI): A woman member Mrs. Rajamani Devi (SCF), today threw a challenge to the P.D.F. leader, Mr. V. D. Deshpande to go out and see whose party claimed a larger backing of the masses.

The occasion was when a Congress member referred to Mr. Deshpande as leader of the Opposition.

Mrs. Rajamani Devi objected to it. She said that Mr. Deshpande was the leader of the P.D.F. Party and not the leader of the Opposition.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Pampon Gowda, who was in the chair ruled that it was the convention that the leader of the major opposition party was accepted as the leader of the Opposition. Therefore, there was nothing wrong in Mr. Deshpande being referred to as the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Deshpande rose to his feet and said that there was a convention to call the leader of the major Opposition party as the leader of the Opposition, even if the one-member party of the Assembly (Mrs. Rajamani Devi's party) were to come to majority in the Opposition, the convention would be adhered to (laughter).

Mrs. Rajamani Devi said that it did not behove Mr. Deshpande to refer to her party in those terms. "I challenge you to go out and see whose party has the larger following", she said.

MILL MAZDOOR UNION PROTESTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. G. Patkar, General Secretary Mill Mazdoor Union (Red Flag) in the course of a statement to the Press says:

"On behalf of the Cotton Textile workers of the Bombay city, I strongly protest against the Award of the Industrial Court regarding wage increase and Dearness Allowance. In the opinion of my union, not only does the Award fail to satisfy the just demands of the workers, but also lays down a wrong principle of Industrial Justice which if fully carried out clamps down all chances of Justice being done to the workers in future.

"In the light of the perspective of ever soaring prices of necessities of life, the demand of the workers for full dearness allowance is just and reasonable. The principle of hundred per cent neutralisation for the rise in the cost of living on the basis of the average wage level was accepted by the Ranganekar Board during the early days of the last war. The Industrial Court flouted this principle and only conceded hundred per cent neutralisation to the minimum wage worker and that too only after the cost of living index number exceeds 325.

I would appeal to all Central Trade Union organisations to take up this issue and unitedly launch a campaign for removing this principle from the record of the Industrial Court and Tribunals. I demand that the Government should repudiate this principle and direct the Court to consider the facts of the case de novo."

CABINET MINISTERS TAKE UP RIFLES

Neguib Wants United Arab Nations

CAIRO, April 11 (Reuter).

AN Egyptian Army Sergeant taught twelve Egyptian Cabinet Ministers how to handle a rifle before breakfast this morning.

They were beginning a three-week voluntary course of military training as part of a "national drive for general preparedness."

The twelve Ministers were "on parade", wearing Khaki green overalls, soft peaked caps—similar to those of the German wartime Afrika Korps and "Liberation" colour ribbons—black, red and white.

Nearby, Cairo University students were training in guerilla tactics and the use of Sten guns.

General Mohamed Neguib the Egyptian Prime Minister, was not present.

NEGUIB DEFENDS CENSORSHIP

General Neguib, the Egyptian Prime Minister, said today that though the Egyptian Government would like to see censorship lifted, it was still necessary to safeguard the new regime and prevent material harmful to the country's economic stability being published.

He was speaking at the first Arab Conference in Cairo.

ARAB UNITED NATIONS

General Neguib was loudly cheered when he advocated the creation of an Arab United States which would aim to remove present restrictions in the Arab countries.

The Conference was held in the Cairo Opera House.

The five-day conference will discuss a code of ethics and the establishment of a Federation of Arab Journalists.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, April 11 (Reuter): Conditions on the London Money Market in the past week were irregular. The period opened with very difficult conditions due largely to big Easter movement of funds and both clearing and outside banks called on a substantial scale. Later there was a return to more comfortable conditions with considerably reduced calling.

Towards the close however there was a marked deterioration and an expected improvement failed to materialise. On several occasions the authorities undertook a modest amount of smoothing out.

Applications for 250 million Sterling of treasury bills totalled 357,565,000 Sterling. 250 millions were allotted at an average rate of 48 sh. 4.20 pence per cent. Next week 230 million Sterling will be offered.

The Bank of England return showed active note circulation increased by 8.3 million Sterling to 1,517 millions. Bankers deposits increased by eleven million Sterling to 280 millions.

RAJASTHAN MINISTERS' RESIGNATIONS

JAIPUR, April 11 (PTI): Mr. Jainarain Vyas, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, had sent the resignation of Mr. Tikkaram Paliwal, Deputy Chief Minister and Mr. Nathuram Mirdha, Education Minister from his Cabinet to the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan for his formal acceptance, it was learnt here today.

Mr. Vyas is meeting the Rajpramukh tonight.

The Chief Minister, has asked Mr. Boghilal Pandya, Food Minister, and Mr. Ramkishore Vyas, Minister for Industries to continue in his Cabinet.

Mr. Ramkishore Vyas, Industries Minister, is understood to have written to the Chief Minister, Mr. Jainarain Vyas, that he has come to the conclusion that he cannot continue in the Ministry.

IN AID OF DANCE INSTITUTE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Kumari Lakshmi's dance recital at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in aid of Raja Rajeswari Bharat Natya Kala Mandir was a balanced combination of rhythmics and eurhythmics. The accent on the aesthetic aspect brought out the inherent gaiety and glamour of Bharatnatya, which would otherwise develop into a heavy industry. The swing and sway of the limbs marking out the curves and contours co-ordinated patterned footwork and plastic movements and gave a streamlined finish to "Alarippu", "Jatiswaram" and Sabdam. In "varnam" she dovetailed a number of "gatis" or gaits of swan, elephant and peacock which gave a fine climax to "Abhinaya". The 'padams' were picturesque and in "Nadanam Adinal" and Tillana there were charming statuesque poses alternating with the crescendo of quick footwork. Hima Kesarkodi and Lady Rama Rau complimented the artiste and the latter presented a bronze statue of Natraja. A sovenir was brought out on the occasion containing messages from front rank dancers like Bala Sarasvati.

RATNAGIRI (H.S.): The residents of Nirom, a village in Malwan taluka, have collected Rs. 12,000 by way of voluntary contributions, for erecting a school building.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, April 11.

Cotton rollerginned 289-F 66-8, NT 61-8, LSS 61-8, Four F Bahawalpurs 59, Desi Sind 70. Desi Punjabs 66-67.

Market steadily held owing to good statistical position, Japanese trade agreement and some enquiry from China. Stocks estimated 725 thousand bales of which six lacs with exporters and rest unsold.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 11.

New York Cotton market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1825/27-8.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs 5 and 3 questions Rs 2 Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kalipur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17

Paranjpye Stresses Need Of Social Education

POONA, April 11.

A CONFERENCE of leading personalities and social workers of Maharashtra is being convened here on April 18 and 19 to discuss measures to bring about a change in the present social system and to eradicate the caste-system.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, former Indian High Commissioner in Australia, who is among the sponsors of the Conference, named the Maharashtra Social Conference, said its task was to bring about an awakening amongst the masses, to achieve removal of distinctions based on birth and to give equal opportunities to all.

Explaining the need for the conference he said though the country had attained independence, public opinion had not been properly educated on social problems. Mere legislation was not enough, but they are required to be implemented in practice.

The conference will demand the application in its entire aspect of the Hindu Code Bill and will also discuss Family Planning and birth control.

Maharshi D. K. Karve, veteran educationist, will inaugurate the conference, which will be presided over by Justice Gajendragadkar of the Bombay High Court.

HISTORY OF MARATHI LITERATURE

The Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad has planned an ambitious scheme to bring out a comprehensive and critical history of the development and growth of Marathi language and literature. The work is expected to take two years for compilation and will cover a wide period beginning from the twelfth century A.D. and coming up to the modern times.

American Markets:

SHORT COVERING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Closes At Day's Lows

NEW YORK, April 10.

After a small decline, activity virtually stopped pending new incentives. The easiness reflected scattered liquidation and hedge-selling with scattered mill buying and local covering absorbing offerings.

The market trading steadier in slow way dealings on millbuying and shortcovering. Switching from nearby to July continued to dominate activities with a leading spot firm credited with covering 7,500 bales nearby July at differences of seventeen and fifteen points.

Additional covering pushed all deliveries upto or around the best levels for the day. The sesion closed steady and sales were 130,000 bales.

N.Y. COTTON QUOTATIONS

Spot	....	33.75+05
May	....	33.18+01
July	....	33.35+03
October	.....	33.40+04
December	.....	33.49+06

July opened at 33.26 Highest 3..37+05 at 3.27 p.m. Lowest 33.24—08 at 10.38 a.m.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Spot	.....	32.70
May	.....	33.19
July	.....	33.33
October	.....	33.38
December	.....	33.48

Wall Street Market

The market continued to sag and about the only encouraging feature was further diminution in trading volume. This did nothing to share the feeling of numerous investors and professional traders that test of the April sixth lows of the communist "peace offensive" selloff was inevitable before any sustained rally was likely to develop. There were broadfront losses mainly fractional.

A handful of companies gave feature to otherwise spiritless dealings Saint Regis paper was a bright spot gaining nearly point on an estimate that earnings this year will exceed 1952 and that directors intend to consider a dividend increase. A few railway deferreds advanced with attention attracted by the Senate Committee approval of a bill to facilitate railway reorganisation.

Rallies were few and far between in late dealings and the list closed heavy around the day's lows with declines mostly fractions.

Chicago Grains

Prices held very steady in quiet trading under the leadershio of Soyabeans on local shortcovering and weekend evening up in wheat prior to the issuance of the crop report after close today also aided the steadiness in that commodity. Yugoslavia purchased a cargo of wheat shipment April involving 250,000 bushels red 100,000 soft while maize advanced slightly reflecting light arrivals and liberal movement from the Chicago market.

CHICAGO WHEAT

May	....	2.24-5|8
July	....	2.27
September	.....	2.30
December	.....	2.35

London Copra And Oil Rates:

LONDON April 10.

Copra Philippines CIF UK|N European basis ports in bulk per log ton April-May $250. Copra straits CIF UK|N European basis ports delivered weight per long ton April-May £93-1|2 seller May-June £90-1|4 seller. Copra mozambique H A D quality C and F UK|N European basis ports per metric ton April-May 7250 nominal Coconut oil crude straits CIF UK|N European basis ports in bulk per long ton April-May £126 seller £126-1|2 reseller. Coconutoil crude Ceylon CIF UK|N European basis ports in bulk per long ton April-May £128 seller, £128-1|2 reseller. June £129 paid.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, April 10.

The market displayed a mixed appearance with internationals firm while domestics were quietly irregular. International scrip, where goldmines, Egyptians, Belgians and Quilmes were featured, met good professional support. Largely reflecting the firmness of the free gold market and Frances internal financial situaiton. Coppers, however, were dull. Amog domestics, cements were again in demand and Japanese, Chinese and East European bonds were in renewed request.

BRUSSELS: The Bourse ended the week on a quiet note but with values generally well maintained. On the forward market Union Miniere went ahead while Societe Generle ruled firm. Most sections of the cash market ruled steady around previous levels. Colonials were firm.

AMSTERDAM: Guilder investments were prominent with a hardening noted all round. Other sections also showed a more cheerful appearance with gains up to two points widespread. Local bankings rallied after the recent weaknesses. Indonesian transport companies were neglected. Premium was nil and certificates totalled 1267

Foreign Pepper Markets

NEW YORK, April 10.

Black pepper values steadied despite almost complete lack of activity with firmer Indian advices a supporting factor. Bears are talking of a lower market but are not making any aggressive short selling efforts in view of the uncertainty over replacement costs. Bulls after making fair-sized purchases during most of the week appear inclined to await developments. Grinders are still working on hand to mouth basis. Spot Malabar is 143, afloats 142 and April/May/June shipment 141 cents, ex-dock.

LONDON: Prices white muntok April 11 nominal, white sarawak April 11 seller, black sarawak 9/7—1/2 seller, Malabar spot 1175 nominal April 1120 seller, May 1120 seller.

Prices continue to ease with cheaper offers from the origin but buyers are little interested.

DJAKARTA: Black lampong was quoted at 520, white muntok at 595. The market was very quiet.

N. Y. SILVER

NEW YORK, April 10.

Demand again broadened which helped to allay some fears of possible consumer resistance, such as developed in many other commodities as a result of Korean Developments. Local turnover was 200,000 ounces while out of town dealings approached 100,000 ounces.

Cotton Stock In Bombay

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 9th April 1953	2,32,696
Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 9th April, 1953	7,07,547
Same period last year	6,18,659
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th April, 1953	6,08,384
Same time last year	4,79,955

Sugar Market

BOMBAY, April 11.

Ready	85 to 90
Vaishakh	.... 83|12

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, April 11.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Tatas Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1826-4 to Rs. 1,827-8.

Later on Tata Steel Defds. declined at Rs. 1815 to Rs. 1816-4 on increased selling. At this level there was scattered covering and Defds. rallied at Rs. 1818-12 to Rs. 1820.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 11.

The local bullion market was again steady today on increased speculative buying in Gold. Silver price was higher on moderate buying.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 155-4 and declined at Rs. 155 under small selling. Later on there was increased buying and silver firmed up at Rs. 155-12 but reacted at Rs. 155-8 on realising sales. Ready silver was placed at Rs. 155-9.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 86-3 and advanced at Rs 86-10 on increased buying and covering. Thereafter the market steadied at Rs. 86-8. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 87-4 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 58.

Later on there was increased selling in Silver and the market finally closed as under:—

Ready Silver	154	6	6
Forward	154	6	0
Ready Gold	86	14	0
Forward	86	2	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 11.

The forward Cotton market was quietly steady with limited business. The general feeling remains moderately bullish.

At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 392 and after declining at Rs. 691 steadied at Rs. 691-8. August was placed at Rs. 702.

Later on there was increased selling which depressed the markets. Closing quotations at 2 p. m. were as under:

I. C C. May	688	0	0
I. C C August	699	0	0

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, April 11.

45x11 Ready Pics		87
April June Pics		85
50x10 Ready Pics		75
40x7-1/2 Ready Pics		58
D. W. Bags	Rs.	82
April June		80
Liverpool		110
B. Twill		93
Twine		46

Art Silk Market

BOMBAY, April 11.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	7	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	4	0
120 D. Ready Japan	4	1	0
150 D. Ready Italy	4	0	0
150 D. Box April	797	0	0
150 D. Box May	804	0	0

Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, April 11.

Mercury	510
Vaishakh	500
Cloves	665
Cassia	56

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, April 11.

Vaishakh	2720 to 2750
Vaishakh 2nd	2730 to 2760

Copra Prices

BOMBAY, April 11.

Rajapur	390
Alleppey	390
Three Star	365
Office	380
Ginger	60

GHEE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, April 11.

(Bengalee 10 Sheers).

PORBUNDAR				
B. L.	.....	62	0	0
B. K.	.....	61	8	0
N. N.	.....	59	0	0
VERAVAL				
Vishnu	.....	60	0	0
M. I.	....	59	0	0
BELGAUM				
No. 1	.....	54	0	0
No. 2	.....	48	0	0
Sankheshwar	....	48	0	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, April 11.

The produce market was quietly steady with limited business. Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs. 42-8. Oil local mills was quoted at Rs. 69, May was quoted at Rs. 22-11 and June was placed at Rs. 22-13. Linseed was quoted at Rs. 28-12 and June July was done at Rs. 29-4. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 23 and June July was placed at Rs. 23-14. Khursani was quoted at Rs. 33-8. Castorseeds Madras were placed at Rs. 32, May was quoted at Rs. 157 and September at Rs. 156-8.

Castorseeds May delivery opened today at Rs. 156-8 and after advancing at Rs. 157-8 declined and closed at Rs. 153-8 September opened at Rs. 156-4 and after advancing at Rs. 157-8 declined at Rs 153 and closed at Rs. 153-4.

Final quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	41	12	0
Coromandal	42	4	0
Khandesh	42	4	0
Karad Bold	41	12	0
Bold 55-60 PM	45	0	0
Quality 75-80 PM	46	8	0
April-May	41	8	0
June-July	42	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
May Delivery	153	8	0
September	153	4	0
Madras	31	8	0
Gujerat	31	4	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	31	4	0
Kanpur	30	0	0
LINSEED			
Bold	28	8	0
Small	27	0	0
Satna	26	0	0
April-May	29	0	0
KHURSANI			
Madras	33	0	0
Three Zilla	33	0	0
KARDI			
Bold	22	6	0
Kanpur	22	4	0
April-May	22	6	0
June-July	23	4	0
COTTON SEEDS			
Berar	21	12	0
Moglai	21	4	0
Mohuda	26	8	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	22	8	0
April	22	8	0
May	22	9	0
June	22	11	0
Linseed Oil	14	0	0
Castor Oil Ready	17	6	0
First Pressure	18	0	0

TATA MILLS LTD.

The Directors have submitted to the shareholders the following Report the year ended 31st December 1952.

	Rupees
The loss for the year amounts to	2,30,466
Deducting therefrom the balance of profit brought forward from the accounts of the previous year	25,338
The net loss comes to	2,05,128

Which amount the Directors propose to carry forward.

The Directors regret that the year's working has resulted in a loss. This unfortunate result is mainly due to the high price of imported cottons allocated to us and purchased by us before the slump in cotton prices during February and March. In addition, the high cost of production and low ceiling prices for cloth, left very little or no margin of profit on internal sales. Trading conditions during the year were far from satisfactory with changing Government controls, and more particularly of export quotas, which made it difficult to trade on a stable orderly basis for even a few months at a time.

IRON AND STEEL FOR AGRICULTURISTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: During March last, 1,719 tons of steel, 3,754 feet of piping, 811 powrahs and 100 crow bars, of an approximate value of Rs. 11,06,680, were despatched to the various districts of the State by the Agricultural Iron and Steel Supply Officer, Bombay, for distribution by the District Development Boards, for agricultural purposes.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (Reuter): The State Department said yesterday that Russia had promised to help obtain the release of thirteen Americans seized by North Korean Communists at the outbreak of the Korean war nearly three years ago.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, April 11.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	4
2¾% Loan 1955	..	98	4
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	8
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	8
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	8
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	8
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	7
% Loan 1959-61	..	96	4
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	9
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	9
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	8
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	9
3 %Loan 1986 or later	..	82	0
3½% Loan 1954-59	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	102	2
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	8
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	8
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		64	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		98	5
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3¼% Bom. Municipal 1965		91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977		85	0
3¼% Bom. Municipal 1979		85	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962		97	12
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U.P. 1964	..	90	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966		96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	..	101	4 9
4 % W. Bengal 1964	..	100	8
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	8
4 % U.P. 1964	..	100	8
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964		92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		105	0
6 % Bom. Municipal 1954		103	8

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, April 11 (PTI):—The market generally ruled quiet but steady.

N.B.: The market will remain entirely closed on Monday, the 13th and Tuesday, the 14th April, 1953 on account of "Chaitra Sankranti" and Bengali new year's day.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent loan 1986 82-2 s lots, 3 per cent loan 1959-61 96-5 s lot.

BANK: United India 4-2 cum div.

COTTONS: Basanti 3-11, Cawnpore Tex 8.

COALS: Bengal 526, Burrakur 10-11, Equitable 42-12, Talcher 3, Western Bengal 4-9.

JUTES: Agarpara 18-4, Alliance 151 s l, Champdany 157, Presidency 4-15, Howrah 23-2, Nuddea 42-8, Reliance 12-9.

ENGINEERING: Braithwaite and Co. 11, Jessop 24-9, Indian Iron 24-5, Marshalls 5-11, Saran Eng. 10-1.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 3-1, Sone Valley Cement 7-4, Bengal Chemical 106 s l, British Ceylon Corporation 13-5, B I Corpn 8-5, Dunlop Rubber 28-4, Hoarse Miller 11-4, Indian Alluminium 110, Indian Cable 17-8, Indian Rubber Mnfg. 13-6 odd lots, Walford Transport ordy 1-8, Bengal Paper 44, Titaghur Paper 36, India Steamship Pref 89-8 ct.

TEAS: Banarhat 300, Dhunseri 9-14, Hantapara 135, New Samanbagh 7, Oodaleah 2-9.

Thorez Mystery

PARIS, April 11 (Reuter): The Communist newspaper "La Humanite" today published four photographs of party leader M. Maurice Thorez, surrounded by his family and party officials, but did not clear up the mystery of his whereabouts.

M. Thorez, Secretary-General of the French Communist Party, "vanished" on returning to France yesterday after 29 months' illness in Russia. He was said to be staying with friends to rest after the journey.

Reporters keeping watch on his suburban villa thought he might have returned there last night. His black limcurine shot through the gates after dark but no one could see wo was in it.

Policemen outside the villa's gates and members of M. Thorez's personal bodyguard inside refused to talk.

talking of BOOKS

GANDHIAN CODE FOR CAPITALISTS

Mahatma's Letters To Jamnalal Bajaj

TO A GANDHIAN CAPITALIST: Edited by Kaka Kalelkar. Published for the Jamnalal Seva Trust, Wardha. Distributors: Hind Kitabs Ltd. 261-263, Hornby Road, Bombay. Price Rs. 2-12.

THE letters of a famous man are almost as interesting as his biography. Perhaps even more so, because in the letters he reveals himself, whereas in a biography another person acts as an interpreter.

Gandhiji's was an epoch-making personality. However deeply we may think we may have studied him, a fresh approach always unveils some unknown facet of his rich and varied life. "To A Gandhian Capitalist" presents such a fresh approach.

In this book the letters between Gandhiji and Jamnalal Bajaj, his spiritual son, are treasured. The title is attractive enough, though a bit intriguing. On a close perusal, however, these letters explain Gandhiji's attitude towards capitalism so thoroughly, also showing how honestly Jamnalalji tried to live upto Gandhiji's ideals, that the title stands justified.

An excellent foreword by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and an introduction by Kaka Kalelkar make us eagerly look forward to the main body of the book. The letters are immediately preceded by a short life-sketch of Jamnalal Bajaj bringing into light many little-known details about this noble son of India.

While reading the letters one is struck by the completeness with which Jamnalalji had dedicated himself to Gandhiji. His life after meeting Gandhiji seems to be an unceasing and joyful effort of living up to his teachings. Such sincerity and devotion are rare indeed in the normal course, but when found in an eminent business man with shrewd practical wisdom become wonderful, not merely rare. The scruples of a fine conscience are seen first-hand in his letters, as also the eagerness with which he expected and depended on the decisions of Gandhiji while retaining his own independence of thought and action. Gandhiji on his part did his utmost in helping to preserve this delicate balance. Freely showering all the advice, guidance, help and affection needed by Jamnalalji, he always respected the freedom of his adopted son.

Incidentally we come to know of Gandhiji's views on many slippery subjects like fasting religion, political freedom, capitalism etc.

For Gandhiji treated Jamnalalji as a grown-up son, in other words a friend, and took the trouble of explaining and justifying certain actions of his own which may have baffled the outside world

The English rendering of these letters is very good though a little stiff at times. The book itself gives us a peep into a warm and intimate relationship between two great souls, since Jamnalal Bajaj was as great a follower as Gandhiji was a leader.

* * *

LIFE THROUGH LAUGHTER & TEARS

WITH NO REGRETS: By Smt. Krishna Hutheesing. Published by Oxford University Press, Bombay. Price Rs. 6.

Ever since its first publication in 1944 "With No Regrets" has been a great favourite with the discriminating readers, and by now it has won for itself an assured place in literature. Written in chaste and expressive English with an intimate playful manner that seems to take us in the writer's confidence at once, the reading of this book is a pleasant experience that lingers long in our memory.

A good autobiography always maintains the difficult balance between discrimination and frankness. Smt. Hutheesing has achieved it gracefully. She has succeeded in presenting before us a real picture of the personal lives of the Nehrus and her pen has the power of breathing life in these short character-sketches. As the story of this illustrious family cannot be divorced from its political significance, we get first-hand glimpses of the wonderful political happenings in the country. In spite of this vast background and the dazzling fame of Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal and Vijayalaxmi Pandit, our main interest is riveted on the varying phases of Krishna Hutheesing's own life and personality. We see her developing from an affectionate but rebellious youngster at the Anand Bhawan into a deeply patriotic woman who has given her own share in the general sacrifice that was responsible for today's India. She does not linger long over her achievements or virtues; she passes them over as lightly as some other more wayward traits of her character, and that is why there is no wall of greatness between herself and the reader. Through the pages of this book her voice becomes as lovable as that of an old friend. This bond of sympathy between the writer and the reader is the secret of a great book's charm.

Some obscure details about the Nehru family are recorded in this book and they help us to a better understanding of these celebrated people. A touching and poetic description of Bibi Amma, her aunt, and an equally moving pen-potrait of Bachuli, a child convict, show how deeply the author has felt and responded to the notes of tragedy. An extremely sensitive nature endowed with a sunny sense of humour has made this book what it is—life, seen through laughter and tears.

This second edition will widen the fame "With No Regrets" has already achieved. The book remains essentially the same, though there are slight alterations and additions.

D. G. P.

QUEEN AND QUAKER

Marrying outside Quakerism meant, for long years, being turned out of the Society.

A young attache of the United States Legation met the Princess Victoria (afterwards Queen Victoria) at a diplomatic reception and had the honour of twenty minutes conversation with her. Naturally, he was delighted with this favour, and wrote home in glowing terms about the Princess and his conversation with her. His Quaker mother in America, to whom, as to most mothers, no girl was too good for her son, knew nothing of Court etiquette and wrote back saying how interested they had been by his letter, but, "thee know, we should not like thee to marry out." *From Laughter in Quaker Grey*, by W. H. Sessions.

ON THE HORIZON

Pratt in The Sacramento Bee

HOW THEY LOOK AT ENGLAND

THE VISITORS' BOOK: England and the English as others have seen them from 1500-1950, edited by Harry Ballam and Roy Lewis (Max Parish).

TO see ourselves as others see us has by now become such a trite saying that one is almost ashamed to use it. The editors of this book, however, have taken pride in putting up a mirror for their fellows and in doing so they have enabled non-English people to get an unusual angle on them. The book is divided into sections according to the points of view.. there have been Continental visitors who merely gave their first impressions of the country like the Venetian Andrea Tsvisano in 1498 or the Swiss Louis de Muralt in 1695. The latter took a dim view and thought the nation addicted to Wine, Women and Dice. Then came the period when Britain appeared merely as a Nation of Shopkeepers to foreigners, specially the Napoleonic French. When the shopkeepers-turned-soldiers defeated the born soldiery of France.. and other countries too.. and managed to win power for their own nation, then it became the country of the Perfidious Albion. Since 1939, Britain has been on ration and British fortitude has won the admiration of the well-fed Americans and of the equally hungry Hungarians and French. Most interesting for Indians should be the opinion of Swami Vivekananda: "No one landed on English soil with more hatred in his heart for a race than I did for the English but the more I lived among them and the more I saw how the machine was working.. the English national life.. and mixed with them, the more I loved them. You have to see what is going on there and you have to mix with them. As the Vedanta has summarised all misfortune, all misery, are coming from that one cause, ignorance; herein also we must understand that the difficulties that arise between us and the English people are mostly due to that ignorance. We do not know them. They do not know us."

—P. D.

Grandpa's Duties

"The best thing you can say about all ante-natal periods is that they are bound to come to an end. The great day comes, generally in the middle of the night. The first and most important thing to do, when this happens, is to make a note in your diary. In that part of your diary where you put down telephone numbers and your wife's brithday and your wedding day so that you can copy them all into next year's diary and avoid unforgivable forgettings, you write down the date of birth. The important thing is to do it at once, or you'll forget, and in a year's time there'll be trouble."—

—WYN GRIFFITH on BBC

NEW LIGHT ON WORDSWORTH

WORDSWORTH: By Helen Darbishire. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., for the British Council and the National Book League. Price Two Shillings.

A remarkable study of the famous poet Wordsworth appears as the 34th number of "Writers And Their Work"; a bibliographical series of supplements to 'British Book News'. It is a slender but exquisitely printed volume, very attractive in appearance. A revealing portrait of the poet is given as frontispiece to the essay. Besides its decorative value the portrait helps the reader in accepting Wordsworth as a young man with strong purpose and feeling, thoughtful and imaginative, combining the qualities of a visionary and a practical man full of vigour. He has 'a fire in his eye' which contrasts rather disconcertingly with the popularly accepted view of Wordsworth as a mild and gentle healer of souls.

The author, Dr. Helen Darbishire has already distinguished herself by the books she has written on Wordsworth, as well as by her able editorship of the Poetical works of Wordsworth. In the present volume she displays real critical insight coupled with a sensitive understanding of the poet's mind. With no show of being a crusader, she quietly but firmly brushes away many illusions hanging cobweb-like around the name of Wordsworth and faithfully interprets his art as seen by her.

SURE FOOTHOLD

He is one of those poets who have suffered heavily through the changing vagaries of the public. Greatly admired for his poetic diction, philosophy and love of Nature, he has also been condemned with faint praise as a 'poet of flowers and butterflies,' a dry moralist, an outmoded versifier who throws no revealing light on today's complex and manifold problems. Yet it is curious to note that after having suffered from an almost inevitable rebuff following an exaggerated veneration, Wordsworth has once more gained a sure foothold in the hearts of all lovers of great poetry. Wherein lies the secret of this resurrection? The scholarly essay of Dr. Darbishire gives a convincing answer to this query. She traces the development of his poetry right from its birth upto its mature flowering. In order to elucidate her own interpretation of his genius she has given many apt quotations from his poems and some significant biographical details which throw light on the controversial points of Wordsworth's life and poetry.

The book is written in an economical and unobtrusively learned prose style. It is so vigorous and flowing that the last page remains as interesting as the first. The writer has a gift for the right word, and her clarity of thought is well-matched by her directness and clarity of expression. This book will be a proud possession of all libraries and of people interested in the English literature.

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ESSAYS ON INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

POPULAR ESSAYS ON INDIAN PHILOSOPHY: By Prof. M. Hiriyanna. Published by Karyalaya Publishers, Mysore. Price Rs. 5.

The quest of the Unknown has always lured thinkers to cross the boundaries of accepted knowledge and explore farther. These explorations form the basis of all the main philosophies. Indian philosophy in particular has attracted many modern minds because of its original concepts and its peculiar way of looking at life and its problems. It is surprising to note that in spite of its hoary past, this philosophy has retained enough vitality to put forth young offshoots like the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj. This philosophy of ours has had many fine exponents, and some contemporary writers like Dr. Radhakrishnan have also strived to spread it abroad.

By the publication of "Popular Essays in Indian Philosophy" the name of the late Prof. M. Hiriyanna will be set amongst these few. For students interested in Indian philosophy there are many valuable books in Sanskrit, but for those who do not know this ancient classical language, or know it indifferently, English books are immensely helpful. Especially important are books written in English by erudite Sanskrit scholars. 'Popular Essays' belongs to this class.

In this book Prof. M. Hiriyanna has dealt with some of the most peculiar and interesting aspects of Indian philosophy. These are 'Karma and Free Will', 'Reincarnation', 'Maya', 'Knowledge and Devotion' etc. Freely quoting Western philosophers in order to make his exposition clear, Prof. Hiriyanna has displayed the real catholicity of mind expected in a philosopher.

His style is learned, clear-cut and simple. There is not a word that may be pruned without disadvantage, yet the language is never too abstruse or dull. He has not stooped to make his subject popular by sacrificing the essentials, yet the book grips our interest. For those who have a genuine taste for philosophy here is a book that should not be missed. Sanskrit scholars may not find anything new by way of subject matter, but the presentation has a charm of its own; while to the student who still fumbles amidst the vast literature of Indian philosophy this book will prove to be a valuable guide.

In this handsome and moderately priced volume only a few essays are included, but they create such a fine impression that the readers will look forward with eagerness to other promised publications from the late Prof. M. Hiriyanna's writings.

D. G. P.

Does TV Give You Onychophagy?

TELEVISION gets the blame for many things these days. It kills the art of conversation, say non-viewers, acts as a drug on the mind, and keeps the kiddies up too late. Now it's being cited as a spreader of onychophagy.

There may be something in it. For what is more conducive to nail-biting (alias onychophagy) among the very young than an eerie play on TV.?—unless it's a horror film, radio thriller or even a creepy book.

Nail-biting is said to be due to the instinct of a child to put every object in its mouth. (Also listed as one of the reasons why pipe-smoking is popular with men.) "It's an automatic, unconscious and frequently impulsive act," according to the Journal of the A.M.A., "an expression of tenseness usually found in fidgety, highly-strung, over-active children."

Treatment should be aimed at finding the cause of the tension. "Nagging or punishing a nail-biter never stops him for more than half a minute. It often increases his tension," says the Journal. "Is he being urged or corrected or warned or scolded too much?"

One final word of warning: "Bitter drugs applied to the nails do little good. Some children grow to enjoy the taste of drugs; others turn to biting other parts of the fingers."

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

IN my young days we used to play jokes on Holi day. And some of them were terrible, if not horrible, jokes indeed!

Now the fashion is in vogue to make fun on the All Fools Day, 1st April. And this time a friend decided to "fool" me, too! I received a telephone call, saying that it was from the son of Shri Dhirubhai P. Sheth, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. Shri Dhirubhai had been ill for a long time, and he wanted me to see him at Ghatkopar that evening. I should also dine at his place, I was told.

Now how could I refuse going to see a dear friend when he had called me? Besides, I had myself been wishing to see him as I had a thing or two to consult him about. But I could not accept his invitation for dinner, for I had already decided to eat with my sister Leela.

So it came to pass that when I reached Shri Dhirubhai's residence at Ghatkopar rather late in the evening, he had just left for a stroll. And his son and Shrimati Sheth and other members of the family were surprised to know that I had been called. You should have seen my face growing longer then!

Suddenly it dawned on a child that it was the 1st April, All Fools Day! Any-way, Shri Dhirubhai was called back, and we spoke about and discussed several matters. That was a pleasure, and that was useful. But our friend must get "fooled" himself to realise I did not go hungry—and nor was Shri Dhirubhai to feel embarrassed about it. On the contrary, we should be grateful to him for affording us an opportunity to meet after a pretty long period and to have a hearty chat!

Tea, Coffee, Cocoa & Floss

Many boys and girls in England and Scotland have met the four animal friends Tea, Coffee, Cocoa and Floss.

Tea is a black cat, Coffee a dachshund, Cocoa an old brown horse, and Floss a sheep dog. All four are to be seen with an old-time gipsy caravan in which their master, who is a journalist, travels about the country.

All the animals seem to enjoy the perpetual journey and staying on a new farm every night. It was thought at first that the cat might stray and get lost, but in a whole year she has never failed to appear when Cocoa is ready to go on. She wears a collar and lead and sits looking out of the window when the van is actually moving.

Floss runs beside the horse or away across the fields, and is often a quarter of a mile ahead of the rest of the party. When she lies down and waits, and during the journey from Somerset to Scotland she was always waiting on the road to the North and never once took a wrong turning.

Coffee loves hunting mice about the barns and byres, and shows no fear of big farm horses although she is a very tiny dog.

Cocoa too has proved that he is a happy traveller; he lies down each night in any stall or loose box, and has even spent a night in a calf pen.

Thy Will Be Done

When tyrant feet are trampling
Upon the common weal,
Thou dost not bid us bend and writhe
Beneath the iron heel.
In Thy name we assert our right
By sword or tongue or pen,
And oft a people's wrath may flash
Thy message unto men.
Thy will! It strengthens weakness,
It bids the strong be just;
No lip to fawn, no hand to beg,
No brow to seek the dust.
Wherever man oppresses man
Beneath Thy liberal sun,
O Lord, be there Thine arm made bare.
Thy righteous will be done!

John Hay, Secretary to Abraham Lincoln.

When The Tortoise Turned Up

Eleven-year-old Adrian John Boorman of Sittingbourne, Kent, lost his pet tortoise, Claudius, and after an unsuccessful search went to the police station and asked to see the "Head Constable." A kindly sergeant took down details and playfully suggested the tortoise "might be in the orchard, chasing rabbits."

A few days later Adrian was told by fruit-pickers that his tortoise had been found in the orchard 400 yards from his garden, and he then wrote this courteous letter of thanks to the police:

"Dear Sir,—I want to let you know I have found my tortoise. He was in the orchard like you said. If I had not found it yesterday, my big brother Peter would have found it for me when he comes home. He is a very clever London policeman. I 'spect my tortoise was chasing rabbits like you said, and my Mum said he would have caught one if the rabbit had sat down—so thank you all for helping me."

WISHING AND DOING

Sitting still and wishing
Don't make no country great.
The good Lord sends the fishing.
But you must make the bait.

An old American rhyme.

INCREDIBLE

The office boy reported that the very persistent travelling salesman had at last departed.

"Good!" said the manager "Did you tell him I was out?"

"Yes sir," replied the boy. "He didn't believe me, though. He said I was working when he came in."

SEA SPRAY

Although we may be living many miles inland it is quite likely that at times we may taste the salt of sea spray on the wind. During a great gale spray is carried far from the coast.

Trees are affected by any considerable amount of salt in the air, and after a very heavy gale leaves turn brown and wither.

THE LINGUIST

He had just returned from a holiday in France.

"Did you have much trouble with your French in Paris?" asked a friend.

"None whatever," he replied "But the French did."

A Secret Writing Code

A very simple way to write secretly is to put the first letter of each word at the end of it. It is very puzzling.

For instance, if you wanted to write a secret message to a friend of yours, saying "Come to tea this afternoon", this is how it would look; "Omec ot eat hist fternoona."

It looks very mysterious, doesn't it? Just show it to your chums.

By using other letters you can vary this code and make it more puzzling.

An Unexpected Development

"This was an unexpected development. It was disconcerting to have made free of the place and suddenly to find oneself an interloper. All at once they were desperately anxious to be gone.

"But worse was to follow.

"Julie opened her mouth to say, "Let's go home,' but the words were never uttered, for there came a sound which held them motionless, involuntarily looking upwards. It was a creaking sound, tiny but unmistakable. Presently it was repeated and then again.

"Someone was creeping across the floor of the room above.

"Fear seized them both. Julie felt her heart leap uncontrollably. She saw Claire's eyes widen with dread.

"It was like a nightmare. With one leap they could have been to the door and out among the heather, were it not for the fear of what might be on the stairs. Overhead the unseen feet had stealthily crossed the floor, trying so hard to avoid each tell-tale creak. How near they sounded in the tiny cottage! Now they were on the staircase, feeling across the gap left by the missing steps.

"Down they came slowly, cautiously. Creak—creak—creak.

"Hand in hand, the girls shrank back into the far corner of the room. The moments dragged by. At any minute now the kitchen door would open, and—

"The footsteps paused.

"Julie swallowed. Her throat felt constricted and dry. Across her mind flashed wild thoughts of pushing the plank against the door like a barricade. Better be prisoners in this dilapidated room in the heart of a desolate moor than face the terrifying unknown.

"But before she could communicate her idea to Claire, the unexpected happened. The footsteps resumed their descent, but this time with a rush and a flurry. The heavy outer door was dragged open and banged to again after the invisible stranger. Whoever had been hiding in the room above was gone, was perhaps as anxious to escape as they were.

"Like a flash the girls realised who it might have been, who indeed it must have been. In that wild, lonely spot, who would be hiding, anxious to avoid them of all people, if not—the gipsy? As though released from a spell, they sprang to the window.

"'It's no use. We can't see from here.'

"'She's gone the other way.'

"In a second they were outside. Surely there would be some sign of the enemy retreating through the heather! Unafraid now that they were no longer the hunted but the hunters, the girls ran through the forlorn garden, bounding over tussocks of heather and clumps of coarse grass until they reached the cross.

"What if the bicycles are gone?" cried Julie, a new fear hastening her steps.'"

This is only one of the many exciting incidents in this book. The two girls and their companions experience many adventures and setbacks before returning the locket to its rightful owner.

THEY POSE BEAUTIFULLY

Children of the Bal Bhavan (Charni Road Garden), Bombay.

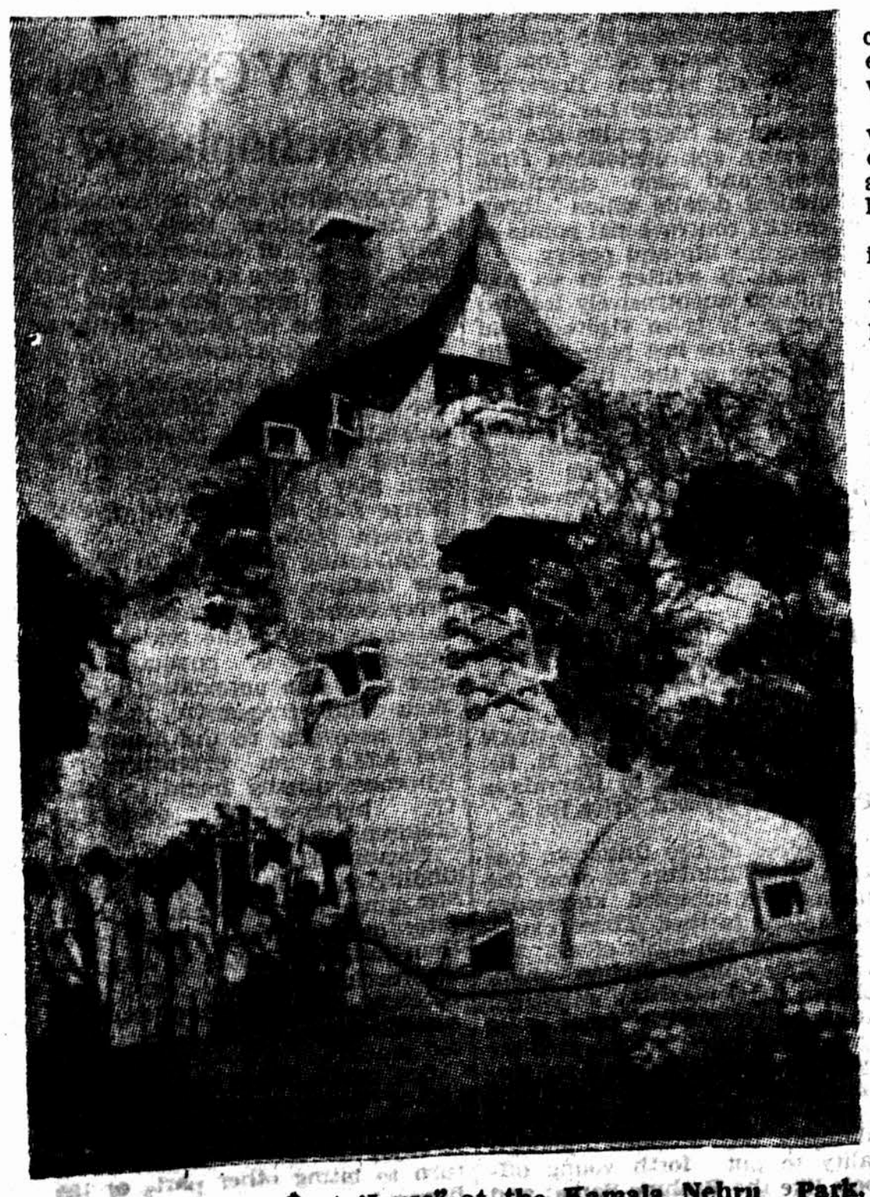
Balkan-ji-Bari

You are cordially invited to join the premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud of becoming a member of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

POEM IN CONCRETE



"Nursery Poem — Loot House" at the Kamala Nehru Park, Malabar Hill, Bombay.—Photo by Sheila Motwani.

Fault-finding Habit

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 1)

have to make good is myself; my duty towards others is better expressed by saying that I have to make them happy". We can never improve others by pointing to them their faults; and we definitely make them worse by proclaiming their weaknesses abroad. We improve them by excusing their faults and speaking of their virtues to others.

By thinking of the weaknesses of another person we send out unhealthy suggestions to him. He becomes a worse man. Thus harm is done both to the thinker and the person thought of. When we think well of a person or talk well of him, he gains self-confidence which enables him to improve himself. Hence uncharitable thoughts have to be gotten rid of both for the improvement of others and self. The lesson of charity in thought which religion teaches is both a social and a psychological necessity for all those who desire mental health.

●

The only way that a man can improve himself is by loving others. Hatred fixes the very faults in us that we hate. When we catch ourselves hating others, we must at once tell ourselves that the purity of one mind as well as its peace are at stake. Hatred is often the reaction of some complex in our own souls. Those who are not at peace with themselves—those who hate themselves—find a world full of hated persons. This tendency to hate can be ended by promoting the love tendency, accompanied with rigorous, self-examination.

When a man is at peace with himself, he finds that he is at peace with the outside world too. When the conflict within is resolved, one also finds harmony in the world he lives in. He then begins to discover virtues in every person whom he formerly hated and love flows out freely from him for all people.—I.N.F.S.

ALL AFRICA AFLAME

(Continued From Page 5, Col. 5)

Indian Congress, who said in Durban some days ago: "Instead of having an Indian Congress or an African Congress, there would be South African Democratic Congress in which all democrats, no matter to which community they belong will be able to play their part."

The spiritual affinity between the present British policy-makers and Dr. Malan is much greater than is generally suspected. The U. N. which has condemned, more that once, although ineffectually, Dr. Malan's policies of racial discrimination, ought to raise its voice unambuguously to condemn the White barbarism in Africa and elsewhere. (Asian Features).

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Domain of Indian music—Roots in people's music—Types in social patterns—Classical on the top—Cinema Craze and students—Honour to art celebrities—Interesting radio programmes.

THE sphere of Indian music is as wide as the country itself. In its extent, it is commensurate with the entire population.

The influence of this art can be traced far beyond its present frontiers. A careful search for it will reveal some missing links.

Music And Man

Since the earliest age, music has been interwoven in the pattern of Indian culture. As a mode of artistic expression, it is instinctive to the average Indian. Music increases in proportion to its distribution, if it is traced from the westernised urban parts to the unsophisticated rural areas. Its sparkling relics will be easily detected in greater strength in the purer stream of Indian culture. In its wider sense, the term music connotes much more than the classical schools and seats to which it is customarily restricted.

The current tendency is to split up music into different types such as the folk, tribal, devotional and light and to leave them in a state of segregation. It has to be deprecated as it has militated against correct appraisal of the entire wealth of music. Is there any rational basis for such invidious classification? The reply has to be sought from the doctrinaires and dilettanti who think of music only in the terms of types or schools. While the pattern of Indian culture has preserved music among its leading characteristics, the people cannot be parcelled out into water-tight music compartments.

Basic Fund

The people's music is the basic fund from which different types including the highest have sprung; and no type which is essentially Indian will ever show deviation from the fundamentals which are common to all. The invidious and untenable classification has created confusion in the mind of the lay public as regards the nature and extent of music. The result is that the vast domain of the people's music is treated as an inferior type and is something detached from the classical variety.

Classical music, too, is erroneously identified with the khyal style of singing which has gained popularity to the exclusion of others. Since some of the Institutions and agencies interested in propagation of music are guided by such a narrow outlook, classical music is reduced to a branch. They have failed to view music in its proper perspective and to initiate the people in appreciation of oneness in music in the diversity of its types. Even the approach made by the Government of India to this great art has tended to accentuate its invidious distinctions.

Lost In Hoary Past

The earliest evidence about the existence of music is furnished by the vedic literature. The origin of music stretches far beyond the vedic age and is, therefore, lost in the unfathomable past. Nature is pervaded by the sound which is the basis of the octave. Placed in the midst of Nature's music and inspired by its sweetness, man began to sing and to devise instruments to reproduce simple tunes and to beat time.

Notes and rhythm were taken from Nature, and the melodious form and simple time-measures were constructed. This was music in its primitive stage. It was and has still continued to be in consonance with the laws of Nature. The primitive music, in the course of time, was refined and elaborated into a system which marks the highest type—the classical. All throughout its successive stages of evolution, India's music has not deviated from the fundamentals which are in harmony with Nature.

Stages Of Evolution

To take the classical type alone as the whole of music is to ignore the realities. The roots and ramifications of the classical type can be traced with little difficulty even today. The various social patterns will reveal different stages through which music has passed in the process of its evolution. None can be isolated, as all are interconnected. The most vital link between them is music and also dance.

The different strata of society will show "man with music" in the various stages of development starting from the primitive. The cross-section of the social organisation will thus, demonstrate the different musical types such as the tribal folk, devotional and light with the classical standing out among them as the highest. Even the faint vestiges of the vedic form might be detected in the people's resources of music. These observations hold good in the matter of vocal as well as instrumental music. In the scale of music, such types cannot be segregated, as all have been carried forward from the past resting on the same fundamentals. At the most each could be taken in as distinguishing mark of the stage through which music might have passed.

Since melody is constructed on the basis of succession of notes in the octave derived from the sound in nature, the human voice, which also produces sound, has come to be the most appropriate vehicle of music. Speech is universal and so is singing, and both are products of the voice. India is perhaps the only country in the world in which the voice has attained fineness and refinement in the highest degree. In the scale of cultural evolution, Indian music with its peculiar intonation, rhythm and time-keeping has remained a constant factor.

Music, flowing as it is from times memorial in the stream of culture, has passed through several vicissitudes, but it has retained its individuality, and its intrinsic beauty and vitality. In the event of the impact of extraneous influences, it has shown wonderful capacity of assimilation. Music has drawn within its domain those to whom it might have been a foreign art. It has thus gone a long way in producing a homogeneous pattern of culture.

Indian music has to be viewed and studied in its entirety and not in fragments. The revivalistic movement will lose much, if it singles out only the classical type leaving others as nobody's concern. The objective should be an all-embracing revival for which independence has created necessary conditions. Planning and proper authority are the principal prerequisites of such revival.

The Government of India has stretched its hand towards music. The task of promoting different arts including music is taken up by the Ministry of Education. Music is again within the sphere of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which controls the radio — the distributing agency and which is also concerned with the films. The lack of co-ordination is an obvious flaw. The latest to appear on the scene is the Sangeet Natak Academy. To formulate standards, to lay down policy and to plan distribution are three different functions. To promote music—revival on right lines, it is necessary that the Government defines proper authority for each and ensures coordination in the working of the different agencies.

Cinema-A Craze

Students leaving schools and coleges are culturally displaced. This was the opinion expressed by India's Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan in New Delhi on March 18. The reason assigned by him for this condition was that students knew little about the fundamentals of Indian culture. The fault lies not with them but with the system of education which has excluded from its scope even art — one of the principal constituents of culture. While in search of art, numerous students have come upon the cinema which has grown into a craze with them and which has accentuated the condition of cultural displacement.

Film stars have, in recent years, emerged as the ideals of the younger generation. They have been raised to the plane of celebrities. In functions they receive enthusiastic ovations and also the rare honour of march pasts. While students have held film stars in high esteem, educationists and examiners have also been tempted to bring and glorify them in the educational sphere. The general knowledge paper of the Inter Arts Examination of the Utkal University had this year, a question about a leading film star. Examiners should have known that this part of students' general knowledge was not likely to be weak. Anyway since film stars have begun to appear in examination papers, it will not be surprising if their biographies are compiled and introduced as text books in schools and colleges. The cinema craze on the part of students, teachers and examiners is the result of the lack of real appreciation of arts.

While the films and stars are rising rapidly in public estimation, a strong reaction against films was recorded the other day in New Delhi. A meeting of women organised by the Ad Mahila Sabha, which is reported to have been attended by some ministers and Members of Parliament, has pronounced that modern films are obscure and are corrupting the impressionable youth of the country. The protest raised in the meeting is to be lodged with the Government of India and the Government will have to think seriously whether the censorship organisation is working efficiently, as the films referred to the meeting are duly passed by the censors. The growing volume of the public opinion against the currect trends of Indian films is a warning to the Government to reorganise the censorship machinery and to devise a plan to offer positive guidance to the producers.

Honour To Celebrities

The Centenary of Vincent Van Goch the 19th Century Dutch-born painter was celebrated in New Delhi. Deserving tributes were paid by speakers to this great artist in a largely attended public meeting. The celebration held in honour of Van Goch in the Capital signifies that free India has fully developed the sense of internationalism and is in earnest to honour great artists whatever their nationality he. The function indicated that India appreciates creative art anywhere in the world.

But New Delhi should also begin to honour the great celebrities in the field of ancient Indian art. The anniversary of Kalidas should be celebrated on a fixed day at least as a token of appreciation of the monumental art created in the past. In the sphere of music, Haridas and Tansen cannot be missed as celebrities worthy of being honoured in annual functions, but it seems that New Delhi's memory does not stretch behind the age of Tagore, Bhatkhande and Vishnu Digambar.

The Bombay station of the All India Radio has continued to move steadily on the path of progress. The Drama Festival organised by it sometime ago proved to be a happy prelude to other programmes which were launched recently. It was followed by the two-day session of the Kavi-Sammellan in which some of the well known Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi poets were presented. While the listeners were sitting round their receiving sets, poets were surrounded in the studio by a large number of invitees interested in poetry. Like the Drama Festival the Kavi Sammelan should also be repeated at fixed intervals.

Then came the three-day Music Festival—a well organised radio function. It had, on the programmes, all the modes of singing such as Alap, Dhruvapad, Dhamar, Khyal, and Tappa and light items, and they were allotted to their accredited exponents. The programme was, thus, duly balanced by representation of all the modes of singing. On the day of instrumental music, leading instrumentalists were invited to give select performances. As a studio concert, this festival introduced musicians and music directly to the listener—invitees, and as such it proved to be of greater importance.

In the music programmes, the listeners usually get khyal in a larger measure. The radio-authorities should see that khyal is represented by different gharanas and that it is not reduced to a steriotyped gayaki. Alap, Dhruvapad, Dhamar, Tappa and Thumari are the modes which need good support of the listeners for their survival. Aparting from assigning to them adequate space in the day-to-day programmes, the authorities should consider the desirability of arranging special concerts in the studio so as to get the listeners' attention focussed on them, and then the necessity of introducing Carnatac music in the North should not be ignored.

"Swing"

This picture by Y. K. Shukla was awarded a prize of Rs. 100 at the Exhibition of the All-India Fine Arts Society. New Delhi.

FIRE BALLS FROM SKY

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 8)

there were few to note one of the most staggering sky threats in history.

For it is conceivable that if the procession had made its way from the Far West an hour later, when the earth had turned eastward 15 degrees farther, and it had soared at exactly the same pathway, the phalanx would have struck some point midway between Philadelphia and New York, spreading fire and flame over the densely populated region

When all reports were in, it was possible to make out a pattern of the procession's course. Captains of ships at sea said that the stream appeared to vanish into the depths off Bermuda. But wherever they fell, they barely missed creating the greatest catastrophe in the history of the human race.

NEW DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

KENYATTA'S INCARCERATION SHOCKS DELHI

MAU MAU SEQUEL TO LAND-GRABBING

Judgment in Jomo Kenyatta's case in Kenya has been hailed in London as the triumph of justice and fairplay Kenyatta is not a young man. He has only been sentenced to seven years' hard labour. It has shocked New Delhi.

A great deal has been said about Mau Mau and there would be no body in this country who would support the methods used by it. The issue, however, is who has created Mau Mau, and what the up-holders of justice and fairplay have done to the creators of the movement.

The African is a man of sorrow in the human family. For three centuries, the White man seized and enslaved millions of Africans and transported them with every circumstance of ferocious cruelty across the seas. In hundred years, 1666-1766, three million African slaves were imported by the British alone into British, French and Spanish colonies of which a quarter of a million died on the voyage. In years 1680-1756 slaves imported into British American colonies numbered 2,130,000, Jamaica alone absorbing 910,000. In forty years, 1716-1756, and average of 70,000 slaves per annum were imported into all the American colonies making a total of 3,500,000. Jamaica alone imported 71,115 slaves and Guadeloupe 40,000 slaves in ten years 1752-1762. In twenty-four years ending 1800 an average of 74,000 slaves per annum were imported into all the American colonies or a total of 1,850,000; annual average by the British, 38,000, Portuguese 10,000, Dutch 4,000, French 20,000, Danes 2,000. In eleven years, 1783-1793, 921 Liverpool ships were employed in convoying slaves. They carried 303,737 slaves of the total value of 15,186,850 pounds. The net return to Liverpool during these years is placed at 12,294,116 on an average of 1,117,647 per annum.

"BLACK MAN'S BURDEN"

This is not me but a White man. E. D. Morel, who in his famous book, "Black Man's Burden" adds: What the partial occupation of his soil by the White man has failed to do, what the mapping out of European political 'spheres' of influence has failed to do, what the maxim and the rifle, the slave gang, Labour in the bowels of the earth, and the Lash have failed to do, what the imported measles, small-pox and syphilis have failed to do, the power of modern capitalistic exploitation, assisted by modern engines of destruction may yet succeed in accomplishing."

A statement by the late Lord Grey is worth a quote. He said, "Throughout this part of the British Dominions, the coloured people are generally looked upon as inferior whose interests ought to be systematically disregarded, when they come into competition with their own and who ought to be governed mainly with a view to the advantage of the superior race. For this advantage two things are considered necessary. Firstly, facilities should be afforded to the White colonists for obtaining possession of land heretofore occupied by the native tribes and secondly the African population should be made to furnish as large and as cheap a supply of labour as possible."

This was in 1880. Conditions have not undergone much change in 1953. There would have been no "Mau Mau" had the White settlers not usurped the highlands in Kenya. While debates continue on the hypocracy of human rights, a genocide of the coloured people is in progress in Kenya. According to New Delhi reports, White people in Kenya boast of their daily bag, as they had slaughtered a herd of pigs. This exhibits the elasticity of human conscience.

Here is a quotation from London Times, which is aptly applicable to New Delhi:—"The Civil Estimates form ten large volumes. There is scarcely a detail of administration which is not governed in them. The opportunity they provide for scrutinizing government expenditure is, however, wasted. The House of Commons devotes more than 20 days in each session to their consideration. The result is that the debates on the Estimates have become a recognised method of criticising the policy of the Government on broad lines. This leaves the financial aspect of the estimates without sufficient attention. It is time that the machinery which the House provides for scrutinising the Estimates were more often used for its proper purpose."

This statement is perfectly fitting for the Union Parliament of India. For nearly a fortnight, demands for grants were discussed and voted upon. The opposition discussed everything other than the Estimates. No attempt was made to criticise the rising level of expenditure. In fact, members were not interested in Estimates. Any economy, ipso facto, implies retrenchment. The Congress and the Communists are united on this aspect of the problem. They both believe in full employment in free society, even though such an employment be for digging holes and filling them up.

There are two bodies, which are designed to scrutinise expenditure, namely, the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. The Public Accounts Committee is solely concerned with the post mortem examination. The Estimates Committee, however, does examine the current expenditure but has unwittingly slided into a body to offer advice and propound policies. As its recommendation some of the ministers were reorganised last year. This reorganisation has further enhanced expenditure

TOWARDS SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN RICE

In an interview to the Press Trust of India, the Food Minister Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai recently envisaged complete self-sufficiency in rice by the end of 1953. He hoped to procure within the country 10,00,000 tons of rice this year, instead of 2,00,000 tons procured hitherto. India, he said, had been importing 8,00,000 tons of rice annually. This was on March 25. On April 9, news was published that the Food Minister would shortly be visiting Rangoon for a rice deal. India has a five-year (1949-1954) agreement with Burma, under which she imports 2,30,000 tons of rice on barter basis and 1,20,000 tons she buys from the trade. Burma traders, it is alleged, raise their prices and make the rice imports of 1,20,000 tons uneconomic. Mr. Kidwai's plans are to reach a settlement which would eliminate these price fluctuations. He would also like to increase the quantity of imports to half a million tons.

This raises an interesting question, namely, where was the necessity of an agreement with Burma, for the import of rice, if India were to become self-supporting in the commodity. Mr. Kidwai's reply might be that he would like to build a reserve of half a million tons, firstly to meet emergencies and secondly to stabilize internal prices of rice. This is certainly a very desire step. But the other question would be why to import half a million tons year by year. The existing Indo-Burma agreement would terminate in 1954, during which period India would normally import 7,00,000 tons of rice: 350,000 in 1953 and 3,50,000 in 1954. This would be more than adequate to build the Reserve, which would be 7,00,000 tons at the end of 1954. The urgency of importing half a million tons of rice in 1953, however, is not explained.

The Government is now committed to deficit financing, the sine qua non of which is the check on the price level. According to New Delhi reports, demand is made all round to raise the prices of foodgrain. This, it is explained, would give necessary incentive to the cultivator to grow more foodgrain. The states would have loans and grants for the Grow More Food Campaign. They also want a price incentive. The Centre, I am happy to say is firm on this issue. It has refused to raise prices except in states, where they were abnormally low. The Punjab and Uttar Pradesh would have no luck.

Maratha Samaj Golden Jubilee

Golden Jubilee of the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj' was celebrated at St. Xavier's College Ground. Mr. B. S. Hirey, Minister, Government of Bombay, presided. Syt. Y. V. Chawan Minister of Bombay was the chief guest on the occasion. LEFT: Marathis Geets sung by girls. CENTRE: The two ministers and Asha Bhonsale, the well-known playback, gives a song. RIGHT: Nanda, daughter of Master Vinayak, in a Kathak dance.

How He Saved Monte Carlo Money

ANECDOTES OF MASTER GAMBLERS

AN Englishman had broken the bank at Monte Carlo and was leaving the Casino with some friends when one of them said: "Surely you won't go out with all that money in your pocket?" "Oh, I'll trust them", he replied. "After all, it's Monte Carlo money.'

Going into the cloakroom, however, he tucked the wad of Mille notes under nis stiff shirt front and stuffed his pockets with scraps of tissue paper, then walked back to his hotel with the party. Undressing later in his bedroom, he found that all the paper had been stolen. The notes were safe on his chest!

Miss Olive Millard, who practised there for many years as a masseuse, tells of a patient of hers—he had both legs paralysed and walked on crutches—who played at the tables one night until he had no plaques or chips left. As he had slight indigestion, he took a small bottle of soda mints from his waistcoat pocket, tipped a dose on to the green baize table, winked as he caught the watchful croupier's eye, and slipped the tablets into his mouth.

Lucky Chair!

Thinking him a suicide, four stout table-watchers instantly rushed forward, put a black cloth over him, and carried him kicking and struggling down to the basement, while patrons raced over to take the chair where the crutches lay because it is considered lucky to sit in the chair of a tragedy!

Monte has always been noted for its strange characters. One morning about 7.30, Miss Millard saw a young Dutch Count ride up the steps of the Hotel de Paris on a horse taken from a dust cart. He was in dress clothes, holding a large palm leaf over his head with one hand, a bottle of champagne in the other. Reaching the door, he dismounted and presented the champagne to the dustmen.

Another Dutchman gave a party at the Carlton Night Club. Halfway through the banquet a large hamper was brought in, and as he was very wealthy and generous his guests thought it contained presents of them and crowded round excitedly. But when the lid was opened there was a panic. The hamper was full of live pigeons which fluttered and flapped among them.

There are countless good stories in Olive Millard's frank memoir of a busy life. "Under My Thumb" (Christopher Johnson, 16s.). A patient whom she treated on his yacht Jezebel was Mr. Chadburn, an American. There had been no women aboard.

"Your ship is beautiful," she remarked, "but I don't like her name." "Well," he replied, "We are all husbands on holiday—and wasn't Jezebel a painted lady who took husbands away from their wives?"

A fibrositis patient who was put ashore from a liner would punctuate her massaging with groans of: "Go on. Dig 'em in. Get at it!" Later, when she attended him at his London house, she found him in a Heath Robinson bedroom full of weird gadgets. From his four-poster hung innumerable pieces of string attached to everything he might need: pencil, scissors, matches, kettle, candle, notebook and so on. He could also lift the bolt of his door by pulling a string.

Miss Millard tells a dramatic story of a couple she was called to attend at the Hotel Hermitage on their honeymoon night, and for many years afterwards. She required massage to induce sleep, he—an old hypochondriac—vibrations for supposed laryngitis. She was young, beautiful coquette; he had been a widower, wealthy, cultured. This was how they had met.

Call her, say, Mrs. Smith living in Gloucester Road. He had an old family friend we'll call Greensmith, living at the same number in Gloucester Square. The old man sent him a telegram: "Come and have tea to-day at the club and comfort a lonely old man." By an error it was delivered to Mrs. Smith, who looked up the sender in "Who's who," found he was a man of property, and called his club to explain the mistake.

"That sweet little lady with the charming voice,' he told Miss Millard, "so comforted me that I persuaded her to take tea in place of my old friend and within three weeks she was my wife."

The next year, after selling his country home, where she had been anything but a success, they returned to the Riviera and took a villa. There were continual quarrels. They would send for Miss Millard to act as buffer.

Some years later he died in a London hotel. The night after his funeral the widow gave a party for her pre-marriage friends, dancing until early morn.

Inquiring into her past, solicitors found no record of her birth or divorce from her former husband. This second one left her jewels valued at dol. 300,000, a four-figure income, and the house with its valuable contents— on condition that she did not remarry. So she return to her former way of living. There were scandals concerning gigolos and the suicide of a lady's maid, after being wrongly convicted of theft.

A lighter story is of a cook with a gastric ulcer who was put on a milk diet. One evening the mistress found her with a plate of meat pie and vegetables. "But, cook," she said, "I thought the doctor put you on a diet?" "Yes," cook replied. "I've had my diet. Now I'm having my dinner."

Miss Millard once discussed with a French doctor the case of a specialist who had been "struck off" for unprofessional conduct.

"Your British Medical Council," he said, "must be stiff to knock a man off because he makes love to his patient. In France, a doctor might lose his practice if he did not!"

World Of Primitive Tribals

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

ght or ten miles away from the pot. Some months later, they will eturn to the place to collect the ones, especially the skull, and arry them to a distant place — obody knows how far they go nd what they do with the bones. Mourning is indicated by a daily laubing of olive mud, particularly, a thick coat on the head. The nourning is observed generally or thirty days and during that period, strict silence is observed and very little food taken. They restrain from red paint and all orts of decoration.

MUTUAL GREETINGS

Another interesting peculiarity with the aboriginal life is that they express their emotion of joy and happiness by a huge 'cry'. The same kind of expression is used when they find reconciliation with their enemies and a kind of treaty is formed. When they meet one another after a long separation, they cry in ecstacy. The aboriginal tribes of New Zealand are also stated to do likewise.

When two aboriginal groups meet after long separation, they all will begin to weep and cry. The new-comers will begin the process, women taking the lead in weeping, and men following the same in a rhythmic way and later the hosts reciprocate in the same order.

FOUR TYPES

A rough analysis of the Andaman Islands shows that out of a total area of 2,500 sq. miles, about 500 sq. miles are completely reserved for the Aborigines of various types. Jarvas—the worst of these tribes—alone occupy 190 sq. miles. They are all the descendants from one and the same stock but they have, in course of time, divided themselves into twelve different tribes, each with their own clearly-defined locality and customs.

In the process of evolution, their number still grew less and now, they are reduced to four distinct tribes namely, the Great Andamanese, Onges, Sentinelese and Jarvas.

The Great Andamanese are a de-tribalised race and have intimate contacts with the local population and move quiet freely with them. They were a coastal tribes of Great Andamans, permeating the entire coastal region from the North to a large portion of South Andamans, during the period of the First Settlement. Gradually, they came nearer to the civilised people and began to imbibe their qualities and habits. They have taken drinking habits including tea, tobacco, distilled liquor and opium. Most of them are now, engaged, in the forest department in North Andamans. They occasionally sell turtle shells, and edible birds' nests. They are mostly dependent on fishing, turtle hunting and gathering of shells and oysters. They cook their food and wear clothes.

ANDAMANESE VIEW

B.A.—the twenty-eight year Old Great Andamanese. now working in the forest department at Mayabandar, in North Andamans, has two wives. one older than he and the other younger. He has no children and the reason for this. according to him, is that his wives are not beautiful. He plans to marry again, this time, another elderly woman. Young women, according to him, cannot bear children immediately. He thinks that Indians are an angelic tribe who have godly qualities. But some of them are treating the Andamanese with contempt. He argues that they are the real owners of every inch of these Islands because their fore-fathers used to live in here when no out-sider cared to look at them.

None of them, says B.A., are unhappy. They have plenty of fish and shells in the sea and they consume as many as they want and sell the rest. The shells and fish in the sea, are God's gifts to their tribe. The sea is intended to give them food.

During the East India Company rule and afterwards, a number of businessmen and forest contractors who used to come to these Islands, imported a number of diseases and spread them in these localities. They used to bribe the innocent tribal people with opium and arrack and lure the aboriginal girls with a few coins of nickle and silver. The girls unable to distinguish between their own easy going sexual freedom and a life of debauchery, used to fall victims to them. The Andamanese girls used to have a sort of a sexual licence during their festivals but now it is abolished. They celebrate certain festivals every year, even now, and during that period, they do no work but spend time merrily—drinking, singing and dancing.

The Andamanese have large appetites—a man will usually, consume nearly 6 lbs. of fish at a stretch and will soon be ready for another turn. They are fearless and are formidable archers. shooting exactly at a bird on the branch of a huge tree.

At present, they have dwindled to the negligible number of 26, the youngest of them being twelve years of age. Perhaps in the next generation, not a single specimen of this tribe will be found.

The Onges are a friendly tribe. Thev are akin to the Jarvas, both linguistically and in cultural traits. They use the same variety of weapons, baskets, bows and arrows Jarvas and Onges, according to Portman, are one set of people, consisting of Eremtaga, i.e., forest dwellers and Aryobo, or coast dwellers. The Onges are now wholly restricted to Rutland Island and South of Little Andamans. Only in recent years, the Onge women, are making a slight attempt at a decent covering of their bodies with leaves or tails of plaited fibre—this being the result of partial contact with the civilised people.

Jarvas and Sentinelese are the only two hostile tribes still living in Andaman Islands. Sentinelese are restricted to a few miles of jungles in Sentinel Islands and they never come out of their hidings.

The fourth tribe—Jarvas, are found wandering all over the jungles of Middle Andamans and north of South Andamans but they are now restricted to the Western region. They are also stated to have infiltrated into Baratong Island. They make occasional raids on the houses of the civilised people to procure iron for their arrows. The tips of their arrows are poisonous and they use wooden arrows as a sign of contempt.

HARD TASK

A war is being waged between the Jarvas from behind the wild jungles on the one hand and the Government and the people, on the other, in the Andaman Islands. According to Mr. A. K. Ghosh, the Chief Commissioner, the problem of Jarvas was a very serious one, which if not tackled immediately, would result in the large-scale destruction of human society. "Of course", he said, "my sympathies are entirely with the Jarvas. Their hostility towards us is perhaps due to the fact that we always shoot at them at sight and once they know that we want to do some good to them, they are bound to become friendly." But how to approach them and make them understand that our only object is to help them?—is a problem that has no solution."

Prior to the establishment of a Penal Settlement in Andaman Islands, people hardly used to enter the jungles. All jungles were under the control of various aboriginal tribes and they used to live there undisturbed and unnoticed by any outsider. People used to cut the nearby trees for their domestic consumption. The value of these forests was realised by the British Government as early as 1883 and they started to work out the forests on a small scale. They established a forest department, built a saw-mill, and began to extract timber. They went deep into the forests and cut all big trees. Especially during the First World War, when timber became scarce and the Government needed huge supplies of timber to construct ships etc., they had no other go than to tap the further resources of these jungles. As a result, the aborigines, who were living happily in these jungles all those centuries, had to move from place to place to hide themselves from the new-comers. Day by day, they were losing their shelters as the Forest Department people were budging inch by inch into the interior. These aborigines were once or twice observed by the civilised people who shot them immediately. The nomadic tribe thought that the 'People' were invading their country and began to retaliate. From that time onwards, there was incessant hostility between the aboriginal tribes and civilised people.

ATTEMPT FAILS

In 1937, a batch of about thirty Jarvas was caught by a motor launch and all of them were shot mercilessly. At another time, a Jarva woman along with her four children was captured and the Government attempted to befriend the Jarva tribe, through her. They kept her in a civilian hut and explained to her, by signs, the intentions of the Government. Government would not attack the Jarvas. On the other hand, they would give all comforts and things required by the Jarvas. But the Jarvas should not attack the people on the other side. The woman was sent back after a few months and the Government was awaiting the reaction of the Jarvas.

In the meantime, Jarva raids increased and it was also later found that the woman who was sent back to woo their tribe was suspected and killed by Jarvas themselves. The Jarva children were adopted by some civilian families and they are being bred up in the modern way and they look quite normal now.

The Britishers used to shoot the Jarvas at sight and the latter began to retaliate and take revenge upon them. When they capture a civilised person, his ears and nose are cut, eyes removed and the man tortured in all possible ways—just to indicate to the rest of mankind what the Jarvas are capable of doing. The Jarva attacks on the civilian sites, in recent years, are many and the latest incident was in January, 1952, when they made a planned attack on a Bengalle Refugee Settlement and killed one woman. That was the first time they killed a woman. Government strengthened police at several spots where the Jarva trouble was serious, and for some months, people were relieved of Jarva attacks. Suddenly in November, 1952, they again attacked a batch of forest workers and killed two persons.

FROM DENSE JUNGLES

The Jarvas always attack the people from within the dense forests. It is impossible for the human eye to catch them from outside. If they come out of the forests, they are finished just like the Onges. Their number is small, two hundred approximately, and they are spread over a number of huge forests, the interior parts of which are not seen by the civilised people at any time.

Government must, somehow or other, befriend the remnants of the Old Stone Age still living on the Indian shores, and ensure full protection to them from all sorts of exploitation. A policy of non-interference into the tribal life must be enunciated by the Government in the beginning. and the day will not be far off, when the primitive man finds himself on an equal par with the rest of mankind.

COMBE WAS BEATEN IN FOUR MOVES

Chess

ROBERT F. Combe made chess history, when as a complete newcomer in southern chess circles, he won the British Championship in the Nottingham Congress of 1946. He beat Alexander the then holder of the title in the first round and went on far more comfortably to win the Championship than the final margin of half-a-point would suggest.

Mr. Robert F. Combe was born on 16th August 1912. His name is pronounced like "Comb." His childhood was spent in China his father being consul general at Tsinan in Shantung. On a holiday in London at the age of sixteen, he brought a little book called "The Chess Openings" by I. Gunsberg, from which with the aid of a book of laws he taught himself the game. On the strength of this he entered for the "Junior Section" at the Margate Congress the next year. There were not enough Junior entrants to fill a section, so he was allocated to one of the third class sections. He had never hitherto played a game but he finished fourth. He played through the whole tournament without knowing the en passant rule.

As a result of resounding successes in Aberdee chess he was picked to play for Scotland in the International Team Tournament at Folkestone. Here he first hit the headlines — by resigning a game in four moves. This is how it happened. He had just played Simonson for 12 hours to a draw. He lost a Knight in four moves and resigned, of course if he had played on for a few moves and resigned he would have saved himself much notoriety.

White, R. F. Combe; Black, W. R. Hassenfuss: 1. P-Q4. P-QB4; 2. P-K4, PXP; 3. Kt-KB3, P-K4; 4. KtxKP??, Q-R4ch. White resigns.

"Scotsman beaten in four moves" was too tempting a bit of news for the newspapers. Combe himself says he regards this game, in spite of the result, as one of his most original conceptions: "The positional lay out was perfect but it was spoilt by a tactical circumstance"!

In the Scottish Championship of 1932 he came third with Aitken behind Fairhurt and Page. In 1939 he came second with Winter behind Pavey. He is an inveterate collector of tournament books, and habitually spends evenings in quiet study of the master's methods.

A bout of rheumatic fever at the age of eighteen left him with a weak heart; he was told that he must take things easily for the rest of his life and "curiously enough" says Combe "I developed a sort of curious languidness and now I don't think I could hurry or worry if I wanted to." He certainly seems to have the ideal temperament.

The following game between R. H. Newman (White) and M. J. Franklin was played in the qualifying tournament for the 1953 British championship. It is worth study for the extraordinary brilliant finish, with a seven move combination.

Sicilian Defence

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PXP; 4. KtXP, Kt-KB3; 5. Kt-QB3, P-QR3 (*1); 6. P-B4 (*2), Q-B2; 7. B-K2, P-QKt4 (*3); 8. B-B3, B-Kt2; 9. P-QR3, P-K3; 10. Castles, B-K2; 11. K-R1 (*4), Castles; 12. Q-K1, QKt-Q2 (*5); 13. P-KKt4, Kt-Kt3; 14. P-Kt5, Kt (B3)-Q2 (*6); 15. B-Kt2, QR-B1; 16. R-B3, P-Q4; 17. R-R3, PXP; 18. Q-R4, P-R3 (*7); 19. KtXP (K4), Kt-B4 (*8); 20. Kt-B6ch (*9), K-R1; 21. QXPch, PXQ; 22. RXPch, K-Kt2; 23. R-R7ch, K-Kt3; 24. P-B5ch (*10), PXP; 25. R-R6ch, K-Kt2; 26. KtXP mate (*11).

Restricted Centre

(*1) The earmark of the old Paulsen defence, which, however, was played in connection with.... P-K3. The modern version tends to develop into Scheveningen Defence with a restricted centre. Transposition of moves here can be dangerous.

(*2) This variation allows this early advance of the KBP, which requires careful preparation in normal lines of the Sicilian Defence.

(*3) Premature. Black's retarded development does not justify eccentric manoeuvres. Preferable is 7. ....., P-KKt3; leading to a dragon formation.

Before Launching Attack

(*4) The King is moved to avoid a possible check before launching an all-out attack.

(*5) Black's opening play lacks a coherent plan. His pieces will now be forced away from the Kingside, leaving his King's field vulnerable.

(*6) The alternative 14. ....., Kt-K1; is preferable. Although it disconnects the two Rooks, it at least leaves the Bishop guarded, and the Knight remains active.

Pin And Counter-Pin

(*7) A curious example of pin and counter-pin. White's KKtP is pinned by the Bishop, while Black's KRP is pinned because of the threat of mate on the KR file.

(*8) He does not sense the imminent catastrophe. Best is 19...., BXKt; 20. BXB, Kt-B4; eliminating the dangerous Knight.

Queen Sacrifice

(*9) Initiating a beautiful seven move combination which comprises the sacrifice of the Queen with only a Pawn to show for it. If 20....., PXKt; 21. QXP, and there is no escape for Black. If 20. ....., BXKt; 21. PXB, threatening PXP and QXP.

(*10) The point which is both forceful and attractive. Black must take the Pawn.

(*11) An admirable finish which one might expect to see in a problem.

From the Hastings Premier Tournament the following game is played between Golombek (White) and Dr. Ed. Lasker.

Catalan System

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. P-KKt3, Kt-KB3; 4. B-Kt2, PXP; 5. Q-R4ch, B-Q2.

This with the next two moves is designed to free the Queen's side, but it takes too much time and leaves the Q side pieces badly placed Better is 5.....QKt-Q2.

6. QXBP, Kt-B3; 7. Kt-KB3, Kt-QR4; 8. Q-Q3, P-B4; 9. Castles, Q-Kt3; 10. Kt-B3, B-B3; 11. B-K3, R-Q1; 12. KR-Q1, QXP? 13. Kt-K5, BXB; 14. QR-Kt1, Q-R6; 15. KXB, Kt-B3; 16. Q-Kt5, QXKt.

White wins a Pawn and remains with the better game after 16.... Q-R4, 17. KtXKt, QXQ; 18. KtXQ, PXKt, etc.

17. KtXKt, PXKt; 18. QXPch, Kt-Q2; 19. PXP, B-K2;

If Black tries to keep his extra piece he falls into worse trouble If. 19. .....Q-B7, 20. B-Kt5, P-B3; 21. QXPch, B-K2; 22. B-B4, KtXP; 23. RXRch, KXR; 24. R-Kt8 mate.

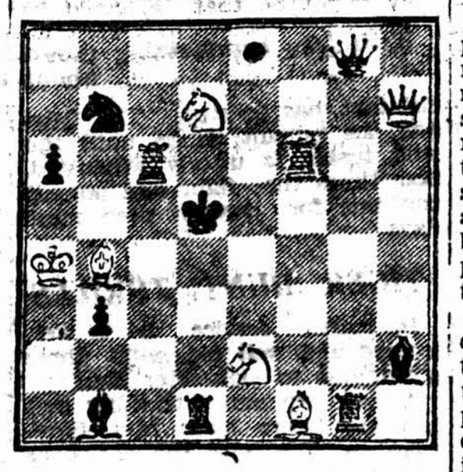
20. RXKt, RXR; 21. R-Q1, Castles; 22. RXR, B-B3; 23. RXRP, Q-B5; 24. R-R8, P-Kt4; 25. P-KR3, RXR; 26. QXRch, K-Kt2; 27. K-B3, P-R4; 28. Q-K4, QXRP; 29. P-B6, Q-R8; 30. K-Kt2, Q-B6; 31. B-Kt6, B-K4; 32. P-B7, P-Kt5; 33. PXP, PXP; 34. P-B8 (Queens), QXQ; 35. QXBch, K-Kt3; 36. B-Q4, Black resigns.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

Problem No. 30

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 29. Keymove:—P-B4.

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Girl Brought Up By A Bear

STRANGE STORIES OF THE WILD

ANY woman yearning for adventure should try being the wife of a forestry officer in India. Olive Smythies—TIGER LADY (Heinemann, 18s.)—had thirty years of it, mostly in the Naini Tal hill country, and had adventures with tiger, leopard, elephant, rhino, and other big game, writes Trevor Allen in 'John' O'London's Weekly.'

She even records a female Mowgli, for one day her husband came in very excited. A Forest guard had brought in a girl, about eleven, who seemed to have been brought up by a bear and lived as an animal all her life! The bear had been killed by the villagers, who had seen this strange being wandering about nearby. They had promptly captured it and found to their astonishment that it was a human being, a girl. She walked on all fours and grunted like a bear. She was very savage, too, snapping and snarling at anyone who came near her. Mr. and Mrs. Smythies often visited her in hospital, where she was fed in fruits and roots and carefully looked after, and tried to befriend her, but she never became tamer, and after a few months pined and died.

THE strange story of a girl of eleven, seemed to have been brought up by a bear and lived as an animal all her life, is related in Olive Smythies' new book "Tiger" Lady".

The bear was killed by the villagers who also captured this strange being. They found to their surprise that it was a human being. She walked on all fours, gruntled like a bear and snarled at any one who came near her. Even in hospital, she never became tame, and after a few months pined and died.

STORY OF A SNAKE

Mowglis apart, Mrs. Smythies was constantly in touch with the wild — not only in the jungle but in her own home. At a bungalow used on her husband's camping rounds she noticed a small earthenware bowl of milk on a ledge outside, with a marigold in it, and wondered why it was there. The ayah told her she had seen a snake in the bathroom, which had escaped down the outflow hole. A few days later, when her baby son Bill was having his midday sleep

I went into the room and saw a snake coiled round the rail of his bed. My heart stood still with horror, but fortunately the snake was at the foot of the bed and I was able to lift the boy out to safety. I called to the servants, who soon killed the reptile. It was a krait—one of the most deadly of poisonous snakes. On making inquiries, we found the caretaker of the bungalow worshipped this snake, and it was he who had been feeding it on milk. Then I remembered the milk and the marigold. My husband dismissed the servant forthwith.

Riding well-trained elephants on tiger and other hunts, Mrs. Smythies marvelled at the way they understand and obey the *mahawat's* signs (given by hands and legs). Commands such as "Stop and hold your breath," "Take a long step," "Break down that branch, and knock over that tree," are obeyed immediately. I have seen the elephant pick up and pass to its rider a coin, a knitting needle, a cartridge or a ball of wool!

MAD ELEPHANT

The greatest elephant-lover, she says, can never be friendly with a *musth* bull, *musth* being a periodic state—probably analogous to the rut in deer — lasting for weeks or months, during which it has to be kept strongly chained. One such elephant which broke loose knocked flat a small village of mud and grass houses, killing two inhabitants, then attacked the railway station, which consisted of one small building. The station-master, ticket-babu, and some coolies took refuge in a goods wagon nearby, and shut the door. The elephant. . . began to batter the van with tremendous blows and kicks. This set the wagon moving along the line until the far points were reached, when the wagon was derailed and fell over with a crash, babu and coolies all jumbled inside. The elephant renewed his attack. . . even putting one tusk through the iron sheets of the wagon. Fortunately for the terrified inmates he grew tired of this game and took his departure.

There are three popular methods of catching wild elephants in India: driving a herd into a strongly built stockade, trapping them in concealed pits, and the *jangi* or war *kheddar*, the most exciting, in which specially fed tame elephants are used to pursue them. Elephants quickly tire, and after a mile or so the wild tusker turns and shows fight. The domestic females are stopped and the big, fighting-fit elephants go forward to titanic battle. One is filled with admiration at the pluck of the *mahawats*, as they urge their tuskers to infighting with the wild one! One tusker attacks head-on, with tusks interlocked and writhing trunks, making what is called chaudant (the four tusks fight). Others push and pommel at the sides. After a time the wild elephant give up the struggle and turns tail in fight. Again the pursuit is taken up; again the wild elephant has to stop. The fight and the pursuit go on until the wild tusker is utterly exhausted. Sometimes the fight and pursuit continue for two or even more days.

TIGER HUNT THRILLS

In man's service he is well treated and well fed, with three attendants to look after him.

A long experience tracking and hunting tigers leads Mrs. Smythies to illustrate the enormous power behind a tiger's spring by an incident when a big tiger, dragging his kill weighing probably 1½ to 2 hundredweights, reached a sheer bank over 15 feet. Carrying his kill, he leapt this in one bound. I once actually saw a tiger, carrying a full-grown bullock, spring up a sheer waterfall eleven feet high.

Her most terrifying encounter occurred when she and her husband were in *machan* seats tied in two trees about fifty yards apart, waiting for a tiger to return to its kill. Both fired, wounding the beast, then

"I saw the tiger raise himself on his front legs, turn, and look straight at me. The next moment he charged at my tree, roaring hideously. I thought he must be dashing past, but to my intense horror I realized that he was climbing up the tree like a cat. I only just had time to stand up on my *machan*, which was slung out from the trunk of the tree. While I was doing so I pulled back the bolt of my rifle and slipped the third cartridge of my clip of five into the breach."

The tiger reached the *machan* and seized the front part in his teeth, with one paw either side of it, so that she had only a very small space to stand on at the back:

"I felt too frightened to be afraid, if that can be possible. I thought that if I put my rifle in his mouth and fired, the beast would be killed forthwith; his mouth was open, so I pushed the rifle between its frontfangs (the teeth marks were afterwards found nine inches up the barrel) and pulled the trigger, and kept on pulling. But nothing happened. A misfire!

"I felt as if I were having a nightmare. . . The tiger had one end of my rifle, and I had the other. The barrel of it was clacking about between his teeth, and as he roared blood spattered all over me."

FIGHT WITH BEAST

She might, she supposes, have ejected the bad cartridge and loaded another; but that would not have been easy with the rifle swaying about, and she was too confused by now. All she could think of was

"to withdraw the barrel from the tiger's mouth, if I could, and hit him on the head with the stock. I was about to try this when the tiger's paw. . . came right through the string seat, tearing a great hole in it. The next moment the beast had grabbed at my legs. To avoid his claws I stepped hastily backwards, quite forgetting in my dilemma that I was in a tree. . . I simply found myself with no foothold, and fell!

"As I did so I imagined I was going straight into the tiger's mouth. I remember thinking 'Surely I am not going to be killed like this,"

She turned a somersault, landed on her feet fifteen feet below, ran towards her husband's tree, saw him staring at her with his eyes starting out of his head, his mouth working. She was too scared to know it, but, seeing her cornered, he had fired his last cartridge, realizing her life depended on it, and miraculously found the tiger's heart. The tiger fell almost on top of her, dead.

IN KATHMANDU

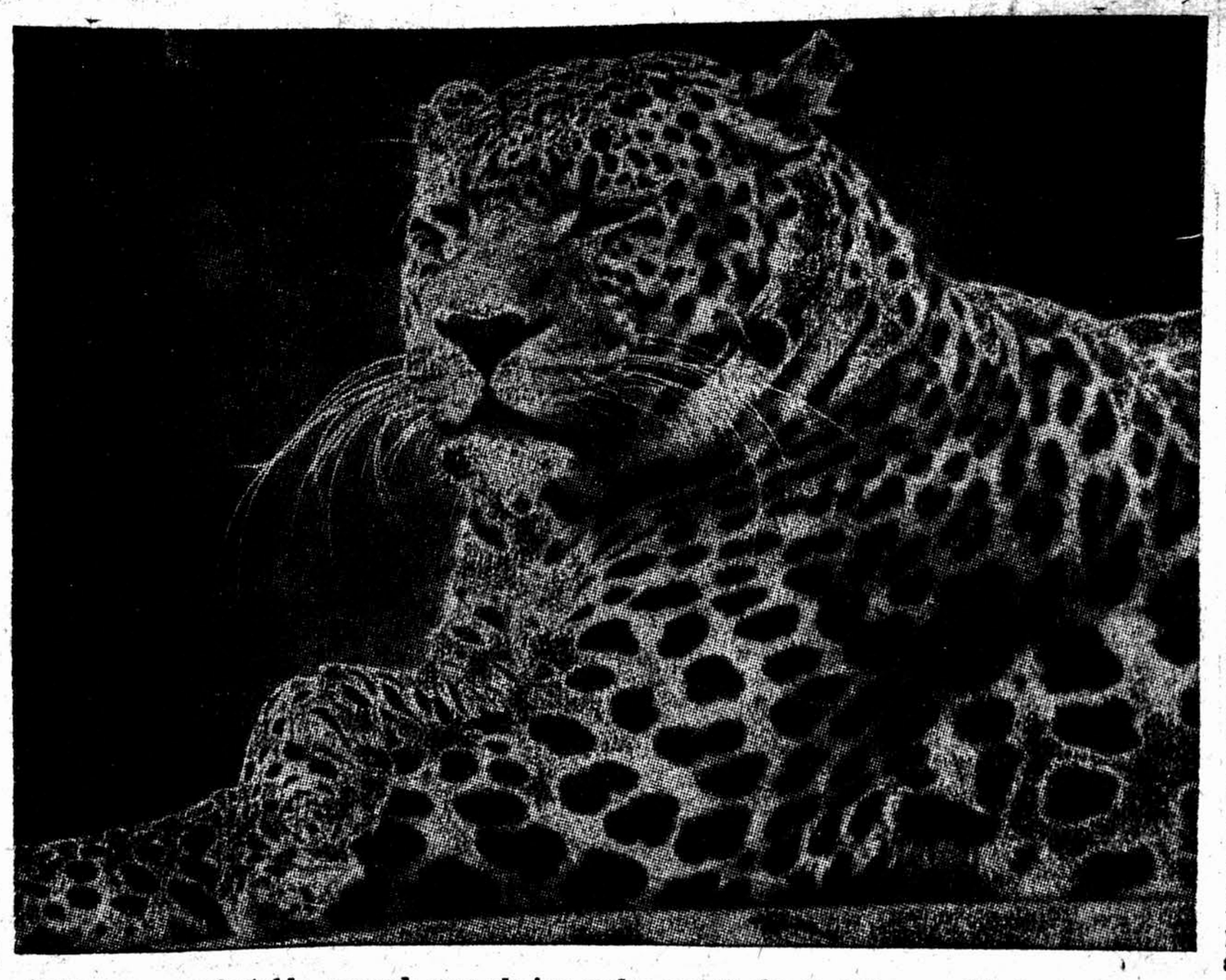
For a time they lived at Katmandu and were able to study the customs of the little-known Nepalese. Of the national festivals, the most important honours Machhendranath, Nepal's patron saint, who — the story goes — will one day return to usher in the millennium, being recognized by establishing his claim to a small shirt, carefully preserved through the centuries, which he wore in his first life. On the appointed day the Maharajah mounts a gigantic wooden car forty or more feet high, which it has taken several hundred men a whole month to drag three miles, and climbing to a balcony well above the crowd, walks solemnly round, holding up the general view a small dark vest or shirt, which would only fit a small child, so that if Machhendranath has returned to earth during the past twelve months he can claim it and establish his claim by performing some miracle.

There are stranger things in this book than in any I've read for a long time. Fishing seems to have been the only placid pastime of this intrepid wife-in-the-wilds, and *that* could boil with excitement at times. "The call of the wild is in my soul," she concludes, "and will remain there always." What a woman to meet casually in a fish-queue!

BEAR TALK

Always a popular favourite with the visitors to the London Zoo are the bears — not the least being this young Syrian Brown Bear who appears in this picture to be telling the onlookers a thing or two.

SPOTS IN DREAMLAND



With legs comfortably crossed, eyes closing and a moustache that droops, this leopard seems about to welcome an after-lunch dream.

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